

1907. QUEENSLAND.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN ON AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL STATISTICS.

LIVE STOCK.

The improved conditions with respect to the pastoral industry which were experienced during 1904 and 1905 continued throughout last year as regards the greater portion of the State, although in a few isolated localities, especially in the North-west, drought was to a considerable extent in evidence, and this state of things has extended into the early months of the present year.

The Appendix tables attached to this Report contain detailed particulars respecting all classes of live stock kept in each petty sessions district of the State, and of which many of the tables in the body of the Report are extracts and summaries.

The following table compares with 1905 the numbers of live stock returned as depastured at the end of 1906:—

oa, 20 per ceut, each. Mitchell also	A.	reache: Gregory, 2	Javo 199 Chall	Wasseyn and Co
Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1905	430,565 452,916	2,963,695 3,413,919	12,535,231 14,886,438	164,087 138,282
Numerical Increase in 1906 Numerical Decrease in 1906	22,351	450,224	2,351,207	25,805
Centesimal Increase in 1906 Centesimal Decrease in 1906	5:19	15:19	18·76 	 15·73

The only class of live stock not showing an increase last year was that of pigs. These decreased by 25,805, or a number equal to 16 per cent. on the figures for 1905. On the 31st December, 1906, there were 452,916 horses in this State, or 22,351 more than in 1905, an increase of 5 per cent. Cattle numbered 3,413,919, or 450,224 more than in the previous year, an increase of 15 per cent.; and sheep numbered 14,886,438, a numerical increase of 2,351,207, and a 19 per cent. ratio one. My advance estimate published some months ago was: Horses, 450,675; cattle, 3,390,421; sheep, 14,872,413; and pigs, 137,797. It will be seen that these figures agree very closely with, though in each instance somewhat below, the final results.

The following table shows the fluctuation in the number of live stock during the last decennium:—

A a.

Showing the Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in the State—Return for Ten Years.

		Year	1,00	Horses.			Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
.897			98,68			479,280	6.089.013	17,797,883	110,855	
898						480,469	5,571,292	17,552,608	127,081	
	•••				•••	479,127	5,053,836	15,226,479	139,118	
899	•••				***		,	, , ,		
900						456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187	
901						462,119	3,772,707	10,030,971	121,641	
902						399,122	2,543,471	7,213,985	77,202	
903		•••			SWITT DE	401,984	2,481,717	8,392,044	117,553	
		•••					2,722,340	10,843,470	185,141	
904					***	413,165	, ,	, , , ,		
905			1	-0		430,565	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087	
906			.I.			452,916	3,413,919	14,886,438	138,282	

As horses have, with slight exception, hitherto been bred for local use, their numbers do not fluctuate to any great extent; the difference between the maximum and minimum numbers during the period amounting to 17 per cent. on the former only. Cattle have much lost ground yet to recover

before attaining to the numbers depastured in 1897, when there were in the State 6,089,031—almost double the number returned last year. Much less prolific than sheep, the number required for export and local consumption prevents so rapid a return to the numbers existing before the drought. Sheep had at the end of 1906 attained to within less than 3,000,000 of the numbers returned in 1897, and in all probability at the end of the present year there will be from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 depastured in this State.

The following table, which gives the ratio of decrease or increase:—

							1
	Ye	ear.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep, Pig	
897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905	 		 A (A)	 5·99 0·25 0·28 4·66 1·17 13·63 0·72 2·78 4·21 5·19	$\begin{array}{r} - 6.43 \\ - 8.50 \\ - 9.29 \\ - 19.31 \\ - 7.49 \\ - 32.58 \\ - 2.43 \\ 9.70 \\ 8.87 \\ 15.19 \end{array}$	- 9·17 - 1·38 - 13·25 - 32·10 - 2·98 - 28·08 16·33 29·21 15·60 18·76	13·77 14·64 9·47

- Decrease.

well shows the effects of the drought of 1897-1902, and the rapid recovery made under the recent more favourable seasons.

Table No. 2 in the Appendix gives the number of stock returned from each pastoral district for the years 1905 and 1906, together with centesimal ratio of increase or decrease in each. In cattle, the greatest proportionate increase was 40 per cent. in Gregory South, followed by 32 per cent. in Maranoa, 30 per cent. each Leichhardt and Warrego. Although some of the increases were very small, in no pastoral district was a decrease recorded.

In Gregory North sheep increased from 465,917 to 1,034,721, a relative increase of 122 per cent. Passing Wide Bay, where the total numbers were small, other large proportionate increases were: Warrego and Cook, 23 per cent. each; Gregory South and Maranoa, 20 per cent. each. Mitchell also returned an increase of 16 per cent. on a large number of sheep; indeed, the largest in any pastoral district—namely, 4,009,347 in 1905, and 4,639,950 in 1906.

Horses.—As previously stated, horses are but little in demand except for local use, the number and value exported beyond the Commonwealth being inconsiderable. The value of interstate transfers, it is true, aggregates a substantial sum, but although a considerable number of Queensland horses sent specially there for sale are disposed of at the Kapunda yards, in South Australia, at satisfactory figures, yet the bulk of the interstate trade is a side issue attending the sale of other forms of live stock, drovers of sheep and cattle disposing of their plant after delivery in the South and returning by sea to Queensland.

The imports and exports of horses during 1906 are shown in the following statement:—

A c.
Horses Imported during 1906.

	<u> </u>	I BY			Nun	iber.	Va	lue.
Oversea—					of on the fig.		£	£
United Kingdom					3		710	
11 311						3	-	710
Interstate	Š				A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	pandilontal norte		
					1,402	•••	30,748	
					567	Delt se	5.525	
Victoria					35		4,017	
						2,004		40,290
Committee on 1817 on 201					mun san me not	CILIDIAL OUT NO.		<u>lalerif</u>
Total	•••					2,007	•••	41,000
			H	ORSES	EXPORTED DUR	ing 1906.		
Overse:1—						2010		
					4	• • •	200	
British New Guinea					6	•••	109	
					50		1,000	
					2,398	•••	33,861	
Straits Settlements .		••			3	•••	60	
					84		1,160	
					8		72	
					148		1,716	
Philippines					1	***	35	
German New Guinea	ı.				4	·	20	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						2,706		38,233
Interstate—								
					7,708		88,216	
					64		1,280	111
					2.973		37,767	
Western Australia .					4		1:0	
						10,749		127.383
and committee during the								
Total .						13.455		165,616

The export exceeded the import by 11,448 in number and £124,616 in value. These figures are, of course, insignificant when the half-million horses in the State are considered. The oversea trade declined for some reason, for, whilst 9,946, of a value of £124,358, were shipped in 1905—chiefly to Hongkong and India, and some to the Philippines—only 2,706, worth £38,233, were sent foreign in 1906, principally to India.

Entire Horses.—These have now been collected for three years, and the compilation is now, no doubt, fairly complete. The number given on the schedule for last year was 4,975—Rockhampton, 278; Mackay, 236; Gladstone, 147; Bowen, 137; Toowoomba, 135; Warwick, 112; Charters Towers, 109; Brisbane, 101; and Dalby, 100; all other districts, 3,620. Although it does not appear that the breeding of horses for export affords sufficient inducement to graziers to cause them to expand operations, it might be well worth their consideration whether the rearing of mules would not prove more remunerative. These animals are almost unknown in Australia, and yet their usefulness has been demonstrated beyond question. For endurance, economy, and longevity the mule has established a record as a farm worker wherever tried. In America its value has long been recognised, and is still in increasing demand for purposes of agriculture. A recent return shows that in the State of Kansas mules and asses number 115,362, or about one-eighth of the total number of horses. With the object of keeping in view the relative number of live stock depastured, compared with the area of the State and the number of the population, the following table is prepared annually:—

A.d.

In Converting Horses and Cattle to Terms of Sheep, Ten Head of Sheep are taken as equal to One Horse or Head of Cattle.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	All kinds in terms of Sheep.	Pigs.	All kinds, including Pigs, in terms of Sheep.
Per Square Mile	0.68	5.09	22.20	79.87		
Per Capita of Population	0.85	6:38	27.82	100.08	0.26	100.34

As the grazing capacity and the value for food of the different kinds of live stock varies so greatly, a summary column is added to the table giving the value on a definite basis of all kinds of stock in terms of sheep. According to this reduction to a common denominator, there were 70 sheep to each square mile of area in 1905, whilst this proportion had risen to 80 in 1906. There were last year 6 head of cattle and 28 head of sheep to each individual of the population.

CATTLE.—A larger number of individual owners of horned cattle furnished returns last year than ever before—namely, 27,309. This exceeded by nearly 4,000 the number who returned the 6,089,013 head in 1897, showing a much wider distribution. There were some important increases in Cape River, Etheridge, Richmond, Winton, and in the eastern and southern districts of the State, whilst the extreme north-western districts show considerable decreases.

A e.
Sizes of Herds of Cattle.

Petty Sessions	1 to	0 100.	101	to 300.	301 to	0 1,000.	1,001 and	d upwards.	То	otals.
District.	Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.
Cooks of Looks	THE OWNER OF								202	00.000
Bowen	191	4,020	11	2,385	14	6,655	20	77,548	236	90,608
Burke	15	326	4	721	6	3,667	16	115,032	41	119,746
Charters Towers	261	5,514	24	3,970	4	2,459	22	97,743	311	109,686
Cloneurry	42	987	5	1,023	4	2,032	7	95,794	58	99,836
Esk	398	14,046	96	16,175	34	17,803	11	31,348	539	79,372
Etheridge	57	1,911	17	3,102	15	8,365	12	106,542	101	119,920
Gladstone	336	9,423	38	6,822	42	24,032	22	59,615	438	99,892
Norman	15	273	5	997	7	4,293	21	164.184	48	169,747
Dishmond	54	1,810	10	1,642	6	2,955	11	90,769	81	97,176
Rockhampton	836	19,613	106	18,211	53	27,361	35	88,388	1,030	153,573
All other Districts	22,221	500,405	1,364	232,191	451	246,969	390	1,294,798	24,426	2,274,363
Totals	24,426	558,328	1,680	287,239	636	346,591	567	2,221,761	27,309	3,413,919

2,221,761, or 65 per cent. of all cattle, belonged to 567 owners only, held in herds of over 1,000 head. There were 636 graziers, each with 301 up to 1,000, having between them 346,591 cattle, an average of 545 each.

The following table gives the average for ten years:—

Af.

						A 1.		
	ara.		Year.	881L81	8.8	Number of Owners.	Number of Cattle.	Average Size of Herd.
1897 1898	•••			ALORO		 23,442 24,244	6,089,013 5,571,292	260 230
1899		• • • •				 24,689 25.180	5,053,836 4,078,191	205 162
1900 1901			• • •	•••		 25,650	3,772,707 2,543,471	147 104
1902 1903	14					 24,399 23,610	2,481,717	105
1904 1905						 24,615 25,693	2,722,340 2,963,695	115
1906						 27,309	3,413,919	125

It will be seen that in 1897 the average size of herd was 260 head; this fell during the drought to 104 head in 1902, and has now risen again to 125 head to each owner.

The principal increases in the more important districts were—Bowen, from 77,450 in 1905 to 90,608 in the following year; Charters Towers, 88,325 in 1905 to 109,686 in 1906; Cloneurry, 94,815 to 99,836; Esk, 66,608 to 79,372; Etheridge, 105,324 to 119,920; Gladstone, 85,316 to 99,892; Richmond, 76,170 to 97,176; and Rockhampton, 122,117 to 153,573. The chief decreases were—Normanton, 17,516; and Burke, 6,795.

The position with regard to sheep last year was even more satisfactory than with respect to cattle, the actual increase being 2,351,207, and the proportional one 19 per cent. The following table gives the number of owners and of sheep in the more important petty sessions districts:—

Ag.
Sizes of Flocks of Sheep.

Petty Sessions		and ider.	51 to	o 1,000.	1,001	to 5,000.	5,001	to 20,000.		20,001 and upwards.	Т	otals.
District.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.
Adavale Aramac Augathella Barcaldine Blackall Bollon Charleville Clermont Cloncurry Cunnamulla Dalby Eulo Goondiwindi Hughenden Isisford Longreach Mitchell Muttaburra Richmond Roma St. George Springsure Springsure Surat Tambo Toowoomba Warwick Winton All other Districts	1 3 4 6 5 5 15 12 6 4 24 1 11 4 3 6 9 5 5 20 5 5 5 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	30 34 152 77 86 50 285 350 73 111 548 50 268 89 19 65 200 59 421 104 117 90 412 677 159 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	1 3 9 8 7 7 7 13 177 1 3 101 4 15 3 8 12 299 14 12 2 8 8 5 139 67 4 4 350	124 1,204 5,405 4,197 3,805 2,297 5,170 5,315 98 1,184 49,402 2,350 6,207 893 4,695 4,899 13,581 537 2,6620 11,993 5,400 7,414 3,849 2,264 65,392 25,417 658 103,241	2 7 7 17 8 7 14 13 1 22 63 3 21 9 9 3 27 14 15 5 16 14 12 22 24 25 49 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	5,500 21,427 21,569 43,551 21,990 24,171 30,425 40,101 4,150 64,253 145,206 6,821 60,981 24,683 8,002 81,719 38,289 49,941 13,568 35,189 42,676 24,782 65,697 11,434 120,801 49,146 29,128 20,103	3 5 4 13 9 10 15 2 4 22 11 7 11 10 2 28 4 4 24 23 6 24 5 7 12 12 13 14 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	41,700 50,417 44,392 128,966 93,574 100,964 168,501 22,337 35,000 240,015 111,618 67,691 96,981 114,871 21,100 244,588 32,341 260,151 238,754 56,355 225,401 44,682 65,476 95,631 98,629 50,633 141,582 347,883	4 4 4 3 7 10 8 6 7 4 4 12 6 3 5 5 4 4 7 13 2 12 8 8 3 10 10 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	399,896 142,060 220,068 447,176 489,162 375,957 281,824 332,165 226,376 687,525 336,612 101,745 223,600 161,012 467,258 832,651 113,260 759,960 461,699 153,997 480,586 137,150 187,631 305,805 306,680 33,287 772,362 569,062	11 22 27 51 39 37 63 51 16 63 205 18 63 30 23 86 58 59 42 74 67 37 46 23 225 117 40 855	447,250 215,142 291,586 623,967 608,617 503,439 486,205 400,268 2655,697 993,088 643,386 178,657 388,037 301,548 501,074 1,163,922 197,671 1,070,648 716,641 257,955 754,167 214,145 322,743 415,134 591,914 159,160 938,889 1,235,488
Totals	560	11,825	878	339,611	503	1,288,203	321	3,240,233	186	10,006,566	2,448	14,886,438

There were 2,448 owners only of the 14,886,438 sheep returned. Of these, 10,006,566, or 67 per cent. of all the sheep in the State, were returned by 186 persons; 3,240,233 by 321 persons; 1,288,203 by 503 owners, and the remainder, numbering about one-third of a million, were owned in flocks of 1,000 or under by 1,438 persons. The following statement gives for ten years the number of owners, the number of sheep, and the average number of the latter to each owner:—

Ah.

			Year.				No. of Owners.	No. of Sheep.	Average Size of Flocks.
1897	•••		•••				1,793	17,797,883	9,926
1898					•••		1,835	17,552,608	9,565
1899							1,897	15,226,479	8,027
1900							1,950	10,339,185	5,302
1901		•••	766				2,018	10,030,971	4,970
1902	10						2,052	7,213,985	3,516
1903				•••	•••		1,914	8,392,044	4,385
1904		• • •				•••	1,993	10,843,470	5,441
1905	•••				•••	•••	2,269	12,535,231	5,525
1906						•••	2,448	14,886,438	6,081

More people were shown to be owning sheep last year than ever before, the average number to each being 6,081. The like number in 1897, or ten years previously, was 9,926.

Reverting to Table Ag, it will be seen that in 27 petty sessions districts there were upwards of 150,000 sheep. In two—Longreach and Muttaburra—the number exceeded 1,000,000; Cunnamulla and Winton approaching closely thereto. The following are the more important increases:—Winton, 570,052; Longreach, 402,300; Isisford, 180,564; Richmond, 178,941; Charleville, 151,736; Cunnamulla, 124,501; Adavale, 106,501; Augathella, 91,011; Muttaburra, 84,437; Bollon, 82,305; Dalby, 81,498; Roma, 77,827; Mitchell, 71,682; Surat, 59,821; St. George, 55,098; and Goondiwindi, 45,508.

The more important decreases were—Hughenden, 104,833; Aramac, 49,887; and Cloncurry, 13,482.

It is satisfactory to learn that Australian merino sheep are likely to be in demand in South Africa, with a view to improving the wool production of that portion of the Empire. The Government of the Orange Free State, in co-operation with a number of local farmers, are arranging for a commission of practical men to purchase sheep in Australia, and to investigate the possibility of replenishing and improving their flocks from here. In view of the source from which Australia drew some of her earlier studs of merinos, it appears to be a strange irony of fate that Australia should at this time be in a position to return the favour then accorded. It is, nevertheless, an incident very flattering to these States.

The import and export trade in live stock frequently has a marked effect in the increase or decrease of live stock depasturing, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Ai.

		Year			libro li	CAT	TLE.	SHEEP.			
						Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.		
10 10 11		a ul	mork	agosiit d	mane	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		
897						13.197	176.329	289,768	1,114,270		
.898						13,867	194,648	158,843	641,177		
1899	,,,					16,972	205,243	200,523	463,276		
1900						9,370	69,979	103,967	487,934		
901	••)					32,439	74,066	297,628	277,738		
1902						11,593	35,299	193,243	140,030		
1903						56,175	78,988	272,948	277,725		
1904					111	41,086	139,745	94,117	294,496		
905						25,099	75,044	148,163	529,602		
1906						63,157	63,089	469,526	742,281		

Thus, in the three years 1897-99, whilst only 44,036 cattle were brought alive into the State 576,220 were deported, leaving to be made up by natural increase a deficit of over half a million head. During 1906 the imports and exports were about equal, there being just 68 more cattle brought into the State than were despatched from it. In 1897 the excess of exports of sheep over imports was considerably over three-quarters of a million head; last year 469,526 sheep entered Queensland, whilst 742,281 departed, leaving a drain of 272,755 sheep to be made good.

But import and export alive is only one of the factors of disturbance, the meat trade and the requirements for home consumption have also to be met out of the natural increase before there is any surplus towards an accession to the numbers depastured.

Last year these methods of disposal accounted for a quarter of a million cattle and three-quarters of a million sheep.

Ak.

inche de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de l	CAT	TTLE.	SE	IEEP.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Preserved, frozen, and boiled down Exported, less number imported Estimated number killed for food for home consumption*	80,759 49,945 134,257	77,534 — 68 150,989	287,499 381,439 306,289	119,533 272,755 341,444
Totals put to profit	264,961	228,455	975,227	733,732

* N.B.—Based on Slaughter-house returns.

- Excess of Imports.

Both with regard to cattle and sheep there were fewer put to profit last year than in 1905—namely, 228,455 cattle and 733,732 sheep in the former against 264,961 and 975,227 in the latter year. During 1906 there were 77,534 cattle and 119,533 sheep either preserved, frozen, or boiled down; 272,755 sheep exported alive in excess of imports; there being, as already stated, 68 more cattle imported than exported, whilst for home consumption 150,989 cattle and 341,444 sheep were utilised.

Although the animals preserved and frozen are so treated chiefly for export, yet a considerable quantity of canned goods are consumed within the State, which has to be borne in mind when considering the number of live stock slaughtered for home consumption.

In the Appendix will be found a table—No. III.—giving full particulars as to the packing and freezing industry. There was considerable reduction, both in the number of establishments in operation and also in the number of animals dealt with. The fall in business in 1906 as compared with 1905 was largely due, as regards cattle, to the fact that prices ruled higher, owing to paucity of numbers available,

and the competition in London from the Argentine prevented Queensland freezers and packers working profitably at the values demanded by the grazier. As regards sheep, there was also the fact that 1905 was an exceptional year, the mutton exported being greatly augmented as a consequence of supplying a special contract to South Africa.

The following table gives information as to the factories employed in the slaughter of live stock and the preservation of the carcasses for food:—

A 1.

No. of Establishments.	Kind of Establishments.	No. of Hands Employed.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Premises.	Value of Output	
4 7	Bacon Curing	171 879	£ 46,851 187,362	\$ 8,174 214,530	£ 199,826 1,003,718	
11		1,050	234,213	222,704	1,203,544	

The works engaged in treating cattle and sheep, actually in operation, were fewer by four in 1906 than in 1905; the hands employed were reduced from 1,343 in the latter to 879 in the former year. The value of the output was £1,103,547 in 1905 and £1,003,718 in 1906, a decrease of £99,829 only, a regrettable but not a serious decline. There were 80,759 horned cattle killed in these factories during 1905 and 77,534 in 1906; of the latter, 60,807 were frozen, the carcasses weighing 42,362,283 lb.; 15,936 head were slaughtered for canning, yielding 10,293,794 lb. The sheep, including lambs, slaughtered in 1905 numbered 287,499, and 119,533 in 1906; of the latter, 107,527 were frozen, and weighed 4,251,216 lb.; 11,994 were preserved, and 486,377 lb. tinned therefrom. In addition to the foregoing from the live stock slaughtered, 33,295 lb. of essence and 3,237 tons of tallow were also obtained.

The other products of these factories, totalling as they do to a value of £118,297, are necessarily of much importance to the industry. Particulars as to them will be found in Table No. V., in the Appendix. They included, for 1906—Hides: No. 83,690, value £102,141; skins: No. 155,357, value £35,769; and edible fats 1,539,004 lb., value £23,796.

There were four factories engaged in the conversion of hogs into food products, but as a large number of pigs are killed and preserved by farmers, the figures of the four establishments would be far short of the total. The former are, therefore, included in the following table:—

Am.

Petty Ses	sions Di	strict.		Hogs Slaughtered.	Fresh Pork.	Salt Pork.	Bacon and Hams
188 SAG SELLEN				Number.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Beaudesert .			 	486	11.045	4,093	41,575
Brisbane			 	94,794	671,457	29,448	6,914,651
Bundaberg .			 	991	11,967	39,941	33,563
Childers			 	392	4,082	9,279	20,357
Clifton			 	381	4,705	12,080	31,796
Crow's Nest .			 	439	620	4,290	51,812
Dalby			 	690	9,832	6,226	54,849
Gatton			 	6,913	156,112	10,706	601,575
Gingin			 	375	7,345	war and 17.420	71to 10,850
Tympie			 	794	19,532	1.525	wel. 43,197
			 	668	3,894	585	81,191
			 	593	26,925	16.186	15,592
			 	755	6,333	27,372	60,392
			 	682	22,148	4,340	70,930
	• •		 	387	7,293	11,083	19,445
			 	502	2,978	16,965	34,537
			 	473	11,147	12,189	21,024
			 	586	2,570	11,754	51,174
			 	7,033	21,093	133,636	245,824
			 	712	6,840	21,075	40,679
South Brisbane			 	23,577	46,117	3,032	1,611,282
			 	422	7,466	11,950	19,293
loowoomba			 	2,689	13,687	9,619	228,821
Varwick			 	928	2,705	6,345	93,345
All other Districts	agai.		 	7,656	133,813	181,825	449,205
Total, 190	6 .		 	153,918	1,211,706	602,964	10,846,959
,, 190	5		 	153,136	1,466,632	816,249	10,500,335

N.B.—Returns received from Inspectors of Slaughter-houses for 1906 account for 34,615 pigs killed, producing 2,742,254 lb. of fresh pork in addition to the above. In a few instances it is possible that some of these have been also included in the returns from which this table is compiled, but to what extent it is impossible to determine.

There were 782 more pigs killed for food in 1906 than in the previous year. There was a smaller quantity of the product disposed of in the form of pork, whilst the output of bacon and hams in the former year exceeded that for 1905 by 346,624 lb. The bulk—79 per cent.—of the output of bacon and hams was from the Metropolitan district; Gatton, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba being also large producers.

There were thirteen establishments engaged in the meat industry liable to the State under the provisions of the Meat and Dairy Produce Encouragement Act; the following are the particulars:—

A

"MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCE ENCOURAGEMENT ACT."

Number of works to which advances have been made		 13		
		£	S.	d.
Amount advanced to 31st December, 1906)		 100,437	5	0
Indebtedness (including interest on 31st December, 1906)		 56,107	5	1
Number of works in operation under Act on 31st December, 1906		 10		
Amount advanced on the said works		 95,305	5	0
Balance owing on the said works on 31st December, 1906		 53,752	13 1	0
Interest accrued but not due to 31st December, 1906	• • • •	 607	18 1	1
Interest due by three companies but not yet paid		 1,746	12	4

Wool.—A direct collection of the wool production of this State for 1906 was made in conjunction with the other pastoral statistics. This had not been previously attempted, the export giving a sufficiently close indication hitherto, as the local consumption was fractional only. In consequence of the changed conditions obtaining under federation with respect to the compilation of trade statistics, it was thought advisable to adopt this course. In accordance with the experience invariably attending first collections, the results for 1906 have proved too imperfect for publication, although sufficiently satisfactory to justify the hope of securing reasonably reliable figures with the next collection. For 1906, therefore, the export (including interstate transfers) must once more be accepted as the measure of the production.

The following table shows, for 1905 and 1906, the export of wool, both weight and value:-

A o.

Exports		DELLA		QUANTITY.	woith oznion	VALUE.				
Exports		oento	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.		
Wool (scoured) Wool (greasy)			8,596,245 19,562,902	10,576,500 28,202,454	19,172,745 47,765,356	£ 699,196 814,978	£ 766,066 1,108,689	£ 1,465,262 1,923,667		
Total, 1906 Total, 1905	•••		28,159,147 25,973,433	38,778,954 27,099,294	66,938,101 53,072,727	1,514,174 1,322,135	1,874,755 1,327,616	3,388, 299 2,649, 7 51		
Increase, 1906 Decrease, 1906	•••	•••	2,185,714	11,679,660	13,865,374	192,039	547,139	739,178		

There were 66,938,101 lb. exported in 1906, against 53,072,727 lb. in the previous year, an increase of 13,865,374 lb., a proportional increase of 26 per cent. It is satisfactory to find that the proportion of oversea export showed a distinct, if not a large, increase in 1906. There were 25,973,433 lb. of wool returned in 1905 as interstate transfers, although it was beyond dispute that the bulk of this subsequently left the Commonwealth, and figured as an export oversea from some other State, chiefly that of New South Wales. In 1906 the interstate transfers amounted to 28,159,147 lb., or an increase of 2,185,714 lb. only. On the other hand, oversea shipments amounted to 27,099,294 lb. in 1905, and to 38,778,954 lb. in 1906, an increase of 11,679,660 lb. These figures give ratio increases of interstate transfer 8 per cent., oversea export 43 per cent. The proportions of oversea export to total export being—1905, 51 per cent.; 1906, 58 per cent.

There is no doubt that the bulk of the wool shipped through the other States is at once sent on to Europe, and much of this should be counted as Queensland oversea trade, being shipped on oversea boats on oversea bills of lading, and are only transhipped in Sydney for the convenience of the shipowners, if even that.

The increased export of wool last year meant an added money value to the producers of £739,178, being relatively somewhat more than the weight increase, the average price having slightly advanced. The average value of wool exported for each of the last five years, as declared at the Customs, was—

Ap.

essel no promised to this own	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Greasy wool (average) Clean ,, ,,	8d. per lb. 14 ¹ / ₄ d. ,,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. $16\frac{1}{2}$ d. "	$8\frac{5}{8}$ d. per lb. $16\frac{1}{6}$ d. ,,	$9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. 17d. ,,	$9\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. $18\frac{1}{3}$ d. ,,

Except for a slight drop in clean wool in 1904, both greasy and scoured have shown an advance each year, the improvement between 1902 and 1906 being 1³/₄d. for greasy and 4 1-12d. for clean.

The quantity of wool utilised in the State is very small, and fell in 1903 to 84,117 lb. only. Each year since has witnessed a slight increase.

A	q.
	-20

chart generalization production of the control of t					1
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Wool used in manufacture	1b. 109,646	lb. 84,117	1b. 92,901	112,430	1b. 126,921

The relative contribution of the pastoral industry to the export of articles of home production for 1905 and 1906 was as follows:—

Ar.

te for 1906 was made in conjunction	190	5.	1906.			
apted, the expect entropy a sufficiently also charged as of reads valued as it was thought the charged as a sufficient of the sufficient as the sufficient a	z lassanost asz i taliquijo edt ot i	Percentage, Total Exports (Home Produce).	Arbertores the	Percentage, Total Exports (Home Produce).		
Agricultural	£ 2,488,998 5,096,350 3,564,718 532,220	21·31 43·62 30·51 4·56	£ 2,725,078 5,638,520 3,602,940 544,679	21·78 45·07 28·80 4·35		
Total	£11,682,286	100.00	£12,511,217	100.00		

These exports (including, of course, interstate transfers) for 1906 amounted to a value of £12,511,217. Of this the pastoral industry furnished £5,638,520, or 45 per cent. The individual items are shown in the following statement:—

As.

						377.7	1905.	1906.	Increase
9.23/80,8				. LIĜ. I	101	34.4.8	1000.	1000.	—Decrease, 1906
Pastoral—						1314.8	£	£	£
Wool					•••		2,649,751	3,388,929	739,178
Live stock	1						1,132,081	1,122,138	- 9,943
*Meat (all	kinds,	includi	ng I	Extract)			711,831	556,424	-155,407
Tallow	•••	•••	•••				202,258	181,388	- 20,870
Hides and	skins		.,,				304,642	295,425	- 9,217
All other							95,787	94,216	— 1,571

^{*} Exclusive of Bacon, Poultry, &c., these being treated as products of Agriculture.

Every item but wool showed a decrease. The latter, as previously quoted, contributing a much more than countervailing increase of nearly three-quarters of a million.

Angora Goats.—Angora goats, kept for the production of mohair, do not appear to increase in number. Goats of all kinds, kept for milk and meat, are of great value in many places, particularly for the relief of young children, whose lot is too frequently a hard one. It appears that a few persons, with an eye to the milk and meat, try a few purebred or grade animals with a view to making at the same time a little profit. Those who keep flocks for the sake of the production of the mohair as a business undertaking might be counted on the fingers.

In 1906 twenty-three owners were returned as keeping goats that were said to be more or less Angoras; they had between them 2,512 animals, and obtained 1,358 lb. of mohair of, evidently, very varying quality, being valued at from 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Skins to the number of 160, valued at from 6d. to 2s. 3d. each. Some owners complain of difficulty with spear grass. Such figures as these, after a collection of several years, can hardly be considered as relating to an "Industry." In view of the importance which the production of mohair has attained in South Africa, it is unfortunate that more progress has not been made here. In Cape Colony they have 2,776,000 goats, with an annual output of 8,956,000 lb. of mohair.

DAIRYING, ETC.

The industry exhibited a fair amount of progress during 1906, although not in quite so great a ratio as in the previous year. The requirements for home consumption having been met long since, the whole of the increase became available for export. On the North Coast Line not only are considerable areas being planted with paspalum and other grasses for dairying purposes, but in some instances the orchards are being abolished in favour of what is considered a better paying industry; to some extent the same remarks apply to the district of Gatton, whilst in Esk, Nanango, Nerang, and elsewhere considerable activity in the industry is apparent. Cheese-making received more attention than in 1905; one district in particular, situated some little way from a line of railway, and thus somewhat handicapped for butter production, making marked advancement in this direction.

The export to the United Kingdom has been well maintained, and the system of official

grading inaugurated by the Government has proved exceedingly beneficial in sustaining the excellent quality of Queensland butter. Quite recently a shipment from this State secured top prices for colonial butter, 96s. being obtained. During 1906 over eleven hundred more producers engaged in this industry than in the previous year, mostly farmers who embarked in this work in conjunction with other forms of agriculture; 234 of these dealt with cream only, and 896 also made butter to some extent. The table published below gives particulars respecting all districts where the industry

holds an important position:

RETURN of BUTTER and CHEESE FACTORIES and the RESULTS OBTAINED therefrom during the YEAR 1906; also PRODUCTION by PRIVATE MAKERS.

ESTABLISHMENTS HANDLING								MILK, (CREAM, AND]	BUTTER.			CHEESE	ysianau
PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICT.		Cream	Cream	*Milk dealt	*Cream	Е	BUTTER MADE			Milk				
.di oat,	89.3	To be because of		Only	and Butter.	with.	Produced.	At Central Factories.	By Farmers.	Total.	Pro- ducers.	Dealt with.	Cheese	
					inolai	1 1931	Gallons.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	meq	Gallons.	Lb.
Allora					142	64	1,555,959	1,247,991		20.005	90.005	MAT DE		
Beaudesert					68	345	3,598,774	3,231,638	1 009 550	30,805	30,805		•••	
Brisbane					81	107	612,899	513,993	1,003,559 3,234,690	85,107	1,088,666			
Bundaberg					35	295	909,883	770,120		43,578	3,278,268		***	
Caboolture					78	13	567,368	508,341	292,531	97,148	389,679			
Clifton					139	27	1,117,306	970.367	10.010	15,672	15,672			
Crow's Nest					45	274			46,648	11,078	57,726	4	535,520	494,807
Dalby					48.	287	1,407,375 1,075,823	1,188,684	530,295	31,859	562,154	2	25,420	25,420
Dugandan					257	114		936,212	234,024	40,081	274,105			
Esk				•••	243	26	2,536,887	2,194,155	889,166	15,538	904,704			
atton					297	372	2,258,069	1,920,988	760,119	4,739	764,858			
Tympie					87	177	3,196,993	2,869,547	726,371	58,037	784,408	1	672	672
Harrisville							918,564	806,662	558,341	43,103	601,444			
Highfields					285 185	22 230	2,177,452	1,789,586	31,996	5,287	37,283	1	13,640	12,600
pswich					192		1,801,897	1,517,281		28,126	28,126	1	76,703	85,442
Killarney						108	1,770,653	1,573,007	2,328,451	16,421	2,344,872			
Laidley					37 250	67 176	679,119	628,237		15,836	15,836	3	253,451	262,736
Logan					250		1,780,527	1,644,773	594,811	23,783	618,594			
Marburg					235	94 12	1,112,209	821,879		19,082	19,082	>		
Maroochy	• • • • •	***			31		1,890,760	1,728,996	557,094	1,637	558,731			
Maryborough			•••	• • • •		248	482,162	448,293	113,157	41,898	155,055			
Nanango		•••		•••	79	111	749,530	614,480	1,014,470	52,180	1,066,650			
Verang					80	155	856,226	814,384	119,252	20,433	139,685			
Redcliffe		***			31	161	1,348,824	a1,212,523	***	44,705	44,705			
Rockhampton					143	91	1,368,190	1,159,344	500,734	35,880	536,614			
Rosewood					120	209	1,676,891	1,158,483	741,551	89,040	830,591			
South Brisbar				•••	285	18	2,258,306	2,121,882	6,286	5,540	11,826	1	33,840	32,000
liaro					33	54	236,163	199,739	674,127	36,143	710,270			
Coowoomba					87	127	1,633,073	1,221,802	429,683	24,537	454,220	3	3,772	3,772
Warwick					447	315	3,612,476	3,301,882	3,760,677	76,807	3,837,484	8	1,076,188	1,123,427
Woodford					163	230	2,062,973	1,831,066	1,754,346	56,129	1,810,475	5	643,405	622,140
vooutora				•••	131	46	865,629	808,499	154,840	7,652	162,492	1	17,000	17,630
Other Distric	ts		15		210	916	3,869,788	b2,833,243	215,866	395,647	611,513	7	225,791	240,494
п	lotala	. 1906			4 771	F 4018	£1,000 ±40	44 500 055	01 072 00	1 470 500	99 740 700	0,5	9.007 409	9.001.140
	otals		•••	• • • •	4,771	5,491°	51,990,548	44,588,077	21,273,085	1,473,508	22,746,593	37	2,905,402	2,921,140
1	otals	, 1905		•••	4,537	4,595	45,983,323	38,588,154	18,910,455	1,409,521	20,319,976	28	2,626,371	2,682,089
	In	crease.	1906		234	896	6,007,225	5,999,923	2,362,630	63,987	2,426,617	9	279,031	239,051
		ecrease,						0,000,020	2,302,000		, ,			200,001
	10		2000					***		***	***		***	***

a Includes 264,259 lb. sent to New South Wales for manufacture.

* N.B—The quantities of milk and cream in any district bear but little relation to the butter made in that district, as much of the milk and cream is conveyed elsewhere from the place of production for manufacture.

It will be noticed with gratification that the increase was general throughout the State. Milk increased by 6,000,000 gallons, and cream by a like number of pounds; over a quarter of a million pounds of the latter, however, found its way to the adjoining State of New South Wales for manufacture. No great increase is noticeable in the quantity of butter made by farmers; this is chiefly made for home use, with a little for local sale, but at the present time large centres of population depend on the output of central factories. From these the satisfactory increase of nearly two and a-half million pounds was obtained, all of which went to swell the quantity sent out of the State. The expansion in the cheese industry was not so marked, although considerable, and, judging from the experience of past years, it will be some time before increase in cheese production is sufficient to cause this commodity to assume importance as an export, although a few shipments have been placed on the London market. The average yields obtained from the milk secured for the last five years is quoted below:-

		1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	l gallon of milk yielded lb. cream	0.72	0.73	0.76	0.84	0.86
	gallon of milk yielded lb. butter		0.41	0.40	0.44	0.44
	1 lb. of cream yielded lb. butter		0.56	0.57	0.23	0.21
	1 lb. of butter was made from gallons					
	milk	2.84	2.43	2.20	2.26	2.28
1	l lb. of butter was made from lb. cream	2.05	1.78	1.75	1.90	1.96

The quality appears to be fairly constant, a very slight improvement being shown in 1906 as compared with 1905, but still well maintaining the advance on earlier years. The increased quantity obtained, however, was most satisfactory. A large amount of labour and time is expended by officers of this Department in checking-off cream sent to factories to identify them with the place of production. It is found that some suppliers change the establishment to which they send cream several times in the year, and cream is frequently despatched long distances for manufacture; for instance, from Warwick, Clifton, and Killarney to Brisbane; it would, therefore, appear that once loaded on trucks the additional cost of railage for increased distance does not affect the question of profit to an appreciable extent. The district of Toowoomba holds the pride of place for 1906 as to the quantity of butter made—viz., 3,837,484 lb.—being an increase of 379,790 lb. The district of Brisbane exhibits a considerable reduction, only returning 3,278,268 lb., against 3,954,681 lb. in 1905; but this is accounted for by Brisbane proprietories having established several branches, in order to relieve the pressure on the metropolitan centre. A similar condition is found to exist in Ipswich, and for like reason; but the additional quantities made at the branch establishments resulted in augmentation, as already stated, of the total manufactured to the extent of 2,426,617 lb.

The export of butter during the past five years is tabulated below:-

Ba.

ming the Year 1900; also	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Quantity (lb.)	2,085,998	552,625	1,223,414	9,520,921	11,773,182	14,034,332
Value	£86,171	£24,610	£49,804	£344,943	£455,863	£582,326

The increase in quantity during 1906 on the figures of the previous year amounted to 2,261,150 lb., and in value £126,463. The price per lb., as shown by exporters, was, however, a fraction (about three-fifths of a penny) less than in the previous year. The butter factories have in a good many instances taken advantage of the Government assistance towards their establishment, as will be seen by the following statement:—

B b.
BUTTER.

			Number.	Amount.
				6
Number of works to which advances have been made			14	x s. a.
Number of works now in operation	•••	•••	8	•••
Amount advanced up to 31st December, 1906				13,582 12 6
Amount advanced to works now in operation to 31st December, 1906				8,034 0 3
Indebtedness to State on 31st December, 1906				7,414 9 6
Including interest due, but not paid				290 4 4
And interest accrued, but not due	•••			109 17 1

A large proportion of the loan has already been repaid—viz., £6,168 3s., out of £13,582 12s. 6d. advanced—a result sufficiently satisfactory to justify the conclusion that the balance will shortly be met.

Creameries have also been assisted in a similar manner, particulars of which are given below:—

Bc, CREAM.

samtacebra. A tached a property of the control of	a tall asks (f 1999) për atsi miliotat fo an	South and an	Number.	Amount.
Number of factories to which advances have been made Number of factories now in operation			19	£ s. d.
Amount advanced up to 31st December, 1906			5	1,909 16 2
Amount advanced to works now in operation to 31st December, 1906 Indebtedness to State on 31st December, 1906				$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Including interest due, but not paid				26 5 5

It will be seen that the balance of indebtedness is small, and this amount is decreasing year by year.

CHEESE.—Although there was an increase of nine establishments on the figures of 1905, these did not all consist of large factories, but were owned by farmers making small quantities. The centre of cheese-making is on the Darling Downs—Clifton, Toowoomba, Killarney, and Warwick being the districts in which the industry is principally carried on. These districts made 2,503,110 lb. out of a total of 2,921,140 lb., or 86 per cent. of the total. The average quantity of milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese was 0.94 gallons in 1903; 1.02 gallons in 1904; 0.98 gallons in 1905; and 0.99 gallons in 1906.

The advances made by the Government to assist manufacturers of cheese are as follow: -

Bd. CHEESE.

The state of the second	Number.	Amount.
Number of factories to -1'.		£ s. d.
Number of factories to which advances have been made Number of factories now in operation	5	•••
Amount advanced up to 21st December 1000	1	2000 0 0
Amount advanced by to 51st December, 1906		2,086 0 0
Amount advanced to works now in operation to 31st December, 1906		700 0 0
Including interest due, but not paid		483 17 6
And interest accrued but not due	•••	MW 60 10 1115
and interest accrack, but not due		not be I say in

PRESERVED MILK.—Particulars respecting this industry cannot be published, as there are not three proprietories engaged in the trade. The outlook is, however, promising, and the quality of the manufactured article leaves little to be desired. This industry has also received Government assistance, as shown below:—

Be. MILK.

			Number.	Amount.
III I RI WILL WILL IN SINGER ON		100		G . 1
Number of factories to which advances have been made		01.1.10	 2	£ s. d.
Number of factories now in operation Amount advanced up to 31st December, 1906		•••	 2	2,175 0 0
Amount advanced to works now in operation to 31st December, 19 Indebtedness to State on 31st December, 1906			 	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Including interest due, but not paid			 	
And interest accrued, but not due	•••	•••	 	•••

During the year all arrears and a considerable portion of the principal loan, amounting in all to nearly £650, have been paid off, so that there is every indication of success in this direction.

POULTRY.

The returns show an increase as compared with 1905, but not to any appreciable extent. The proportion of eggs to the number of birds was somewhat larger, and, as a consequence of the time when the collection is made, would be in excess of the true average, as the number of poultry is as exists at the time of collection, which would be immediately after the large demand for the Christmas trade has been met, whereas the eggs would be the result of the year's transactions. The table does not purport to include poultry kept by other than agriculturists, and, as town denizens are, therefore, outside the limits of collection, the figures must fall far short of actuality. Particulars of the result of the collection are contained in the following table:—

Bf.

a and ylt			Diatuio			Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.	Other.	Eggs.
-c v obed	Petty Sess	sions	Distric	U.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No. 91	Doz.
Allora						11.749	151	9	284		41,529
Beaudeser						14,111	743	142	666	10	27,448
					• • • •	17,483	1,390	58	190	2	76,853
Brisbane							602	59	170	54	62,019
Bundaberg						18,457	344	73	164	5	
Cairns -						14,484					68,998
Clifton						16,722	540	41	529	15	47,836
Crow's Ne	st					13,842	187	322	166	5	25,970
Dalby						17,172	690	145	2,217		35,358
Dugandan						28,394	1,494	538	504	19	119,277
Esk						13,726	1,505	769	980	45	75,970
Gatton						41.122	1,829	1,191	887	28	171,168
Gympie						14,219	549	58	137	22	40,406
		• • • •				18,582	1.072	209	592	10	80,511
Harrisville				•••	• • • •		287	197	439	15	76,394
Highfields						23,070		129	532	6	46,459
Ipswich						13,671	1,176		622	7	90,996
Laidley						23,949	1,982	1,343		1	
Logan						16,299	335	270	84		55,411
Mackay						21,575	889	154	239	86	66,207
Marburg						17,244	1,257	610	99		63,654
Maroochy						11,370	375	55	105	19	38,266
Maryborou						10,303	367	36	118	38	37,360
	0					11,389	53	46	167		27,671
Vanango						9,814	1.028	39	34	40	30,910
Verang						11,260	872	159	83	66	30,856
Redcliffe							986	158	483	36	84,235
Rockhamp	ton .	,,				18,763			893	San	43,392
Roma						10,038	223		734	40	
Rosewood						17,305	972	220		40	75,511
Toowoomb:	a					56,875	1,229	192	2,568	10	213,545
Varwick						27,723	1,151	305	2,400	18	78,116
All other I						147,565	7,233	1,177	6,108	426	485,616
To	tals, 190	16	1000			688,276	31,511	8,704	23,194	1,019	2,417,942
	tals, 190			bad	0,00	683,809	28,687	7,542	18,112	855	2,209,598
	Tnor	0000	, 1906			4,467	2,824	1,162	5,082	164	208,344
			1906			,	-,				
	Dec	ease	, 1500			,					

The export of poultry in a chilled state was but little in evidence in 1906. Only 970 pairs were sent to the United Kingdom; 64 pairs to South Africa; 291 pairs to Straits Settlements; and 350 pairs to Siberia. Reports as to the results of shipments made point to a reasonable profit being securable by export. This has not, apparently, been sufficiently brought home to the farmer to induce the requisite expansion in numbers to maintain large and regular shipments to Europe.

APICULTURE.

The year under review proved an unfortunate one for the bee-keeper; the frequent rains which were so welcome to the agriculturist acted as a bar to the collection of honey. Young colonies at the end of 1905 were unable to obtain enough food, and, in many instances, died out, whilst the established hives failed to collect a high surplus. Particulars are given below:—

Bg.

	No. of	Hives.		Average			No. of	Hives.	1379	Average	
Petty Sessions District.	Productive.	Non- Produc- tive.	Honey.	per Productive Hive.	Wax.	District.	Produc- tive.	Non- Produc- tive.	Honey.	Produc- tive Hive.	Wax.
			Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	3.5 1	0.4		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Allora	63	8	4,160	66	118	Mackay	94	***	5,600	60 19	330
Beaudesert	214	19	7,766	36	155	Marburg	7	80	130	62	681
Brisbane	570	253	24,546	43	376	Maroochy	836	370	51,778	36	
Bundaberg	205	237	11,086	54	205	Maryborough	278	49	9,974 51,738	60	172 125
Caboolture	930	87	22,310	24	947	Nerang	856	192 92		45	128
Cleveland	45		1,752	39	23	Redcliffe	148		6,620	73	
Clifton	138	1	3,018	22	112	Rockhampton	860	121	62,832	54	1,017
Cook	286	100	2,870	10	300	Rosewood	272	230	14,707	31	383
Crow's Nest	286	196	14,680	51	170	South Brisbane	680	274	20,945		603
Dugandan	98	107	1,365	14	93	Tenningering	3	8		40	
Esk	52	67	2,206	42	69	Tiaro	67	41	1,687	25 61	50
Gatton	301	158	8,571	28	308	Toowoomba	391	98	23,708		614
Gayndah	40		200	5	40	Townsville	110	30	3,887	35	47
Goodna	190	22	8,320	44	132	Warwick	362	56	23,040	64	515
Gympie	548	115	11,992	22	585	Woodford	119	46	3,092	26	74
Harrisville	170	88	6,145	36	162	All other Districts	664	227	27,180	41	1,091
Herberton	137		1,465	11	27	FI . 16 1000	11 050	1.001	100,000	40	10 100
Highfields	83	81	1,046	13	110	Total for 1906	11,853	4,064	498,920	42	12,103
Ipswich	158	97	4,673	30	118	Total for 1905	11,029	4,524	559,886	51	12,694
Killarney	450	184	12,812	28	272	T 6 1000	00.1		- The state of the	11 2 19 30	100
Laidley	188	105	4,375	23	208	Increase for 1906	824		20.000	•••	
Logan	954	325	36,524	38	1,000	Decrease for 1906		460	60,966	9	591

From the above it will be seen that there were 60,966 lb. less honey obtained than in 1905, which itself was an unusually poor year. The average yield per productive hive was only 42 lb., a decrease on the average of the previous year of 18 per cent.

As a natural sequence of the failure of the season, the export of this article was very small.

Bh.
HONEY EXPORTED.

Country.	1902.	i de la companya de l	1903,	00 00 10 10 10 10	1904.	17.488 18.481 18.481 18.481	1905.		1906.		
	Lb.	£	Lb.	£	Lb.	£	Lb.	£	Lb.	£	
United Kingdom	224	2	648	5	15,730	143	6,116	40	2,328	16	
Australasia	208,504	2,398	140,011	1,556	346,032	3,509	184,628	1,967	78,849	909	
Elsewhere	7,560	74	346	13	2,937	42	11,464	97	272	5	
Totals	216,288	2,474	141,005	1,574	364,699	3,694	202,208	2,104	81,449	930	

Most of the trade is with the other States of the Commonwealth. With a few exceptions, the interest in bee-keeping is confined to the possession of a few hives near the farm for home use. No attempt has yet been made in Queensland to establish the industry on anything like the scale that is common in the United States of America, and, without co-operation of a considerable number of large growers or collectors of honey to enable a blend to be maintained at a uniform quality year after year, it is to be feared that it will be difficult to establish a permanent European trade.

IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.

The failure of any of the crops which form an important part in the dietary of man or beast necessitates importations from elsewhere. From this cause—e.g., the poor wheat harvest—the value of agricultural products brought into Queensland during 1906 was considerably augmented. Information as to the value of such importations during each of the past five years is furnished in the following table:-

	0.				
Value of—	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Grain, &c., and various Products thereof	£ 846,621	£ 829,232	£ 380,627	£ 394,463	£ 488,958
Fruit, and various Products thereof Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	186,521 203,640	} 318,667	221,582	351,840	390,952
Other Products of Agriculture	628,531	403,632	210,701	222,699	234,945

1,551,531

812,910

969,002

1,114,855

Total

In 1905 wheat was sent away from the State to the value of £28,053, whereas during 1906 £69,902 worth was imported. There was also a considerably greater quantity of flour brought in to provide further for the deficiency. Fruit and vegetables will probably always comprise an important factor of net imports, as the mutual exchange due to the seasons falling earlier or later in the different States must always ensure a considerable trade. The year 1906 was not a successful year for stone fruits, whilst the importation of certain descriptions in a dried or preserved state is gradually increasing. The position in which the State stands respecting the trade in principal articles of food is shown in the following statement :-

1,865,313

Ca WHERE IMPORTS EXCERD EXPORTS.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FOODSTUFFS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		NET IMPORT	S.
PRINCIPAL TIMES OF FOODSTOFFS.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
D 1	10.000	£	1 004	£	0.696	£
Barley Barley (Pearl)	 10,660 centals 90,029 lb.	3,535 535	1,024 centals		9,636 centals 90,029 lb.	3,193 535
Biscuits	 838,534 ,,	27,724	61,172 lb.	1,194	777,362 ,,	26,530
Coffee (all kinds)	 243,898 ,,	7,475	29,353 ,,	1,085	214,545 ,,	6,390
Flour	 629,045 centals	241,784	5,437 centals	2,132	623,608 centals	
Hay and Chaff	 284,010 cwt.	35,629	18,417 cwt.	3,072	265,593 cwt.	32,557
Maizena and Cornflour .	 579,564 lb.	5,648	4,041 lb.	43	575,523 lb.	5,605
Malt	 37,766 centals	28,782	1,753 centals	1,160	36,013 centals	
Milk and Cream (Preserved)	 925,211 lb.	16,150	621,081 lb.	11,832	304,130 lb.	4,318
Oatmeal (including Wheatmeal)	 3,051,198 ,,	23,119	6,206 ,,	77	3,044,992 ,,	23,042
Oats	 35,628 centals	11,448	107 centals	40	35,521 centals	11,408
Onions	 81,733 cwt.	23,360	591 cwt.	202	81,142 cwt.	23,158
Potatoes	 267,386 ,,	96,702	11,881 ,,	4,282	255,505 ,,	92,420
Preserves	 5,677,213 lb.	74,363	350,469 lb.	5,513 573	5,326,744 lb.	68,850 42,518
Rice	 81,559 centals	43,091 70,536	1,658 centals 2,567 ,,	634	79,901 centals 261,398 ,,	69,902
Wheat	 263,965 ,,	70,000	2,001 ,,	()94	201,000 ,,	03,302
Total Values	 	709,881	a marke "vilonia	32,181		677,700

WHERE EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS.

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		NET EXPORT	NET EXPORTS.		
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FOODSTUFFS.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Arrowroot Bacon and Hams Butter Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs Cheese Eggs Fruit and Vegetables Honey Lard and Refined Animal Fats Maize Meat (all kinds, including Extract) Molasses Oysters Sugar Total Values	163,991 lb. 49,384 ,, 133,291 lb. 8,776 doz 2,522 lb. 47,604 ,, 24,124 centals 32 ewt. 1,223 cwt.	£ 4,765 1,458 671,224 3,719 281 139,332 45 825 8,854 12,209 33 918	491,771 lb. 2,879,478 ,, 14,034,333 lb 418,491 lb. 218,348 doz 81,449 lb. 1,012,753 ,, 487,508 centals 36,386 cwt. 29,190 ,, 2,832,682 ,,	2 3,949 93,588 582,326 956,595 10,143 6,970 172,867 930 16,698 111,729 581,757 11,840 15,856 1,615,719	2,715,487 13,984,949 lb. 285,200 lb. 209,572 doz. 78,927 lb. 965,149 ,, 463,384 centals 36,354 cwt. 29,190 ,, 2,831,459 ,,	£ 3,949 88,823 580,868 285,371 6,424 6,689 33,535 15,873 102,875 569,548 11,807 15,856 1,614,801		

The diminution in the export of meat, alive and dead, was, to a very considerable extent, compensated for by a substantial increase in that of butter, sugar, and maize. Although the loss in the meat trade is much to be regretted, yet the pecuniary benefit by the increase in the items mentioned above would reach a larger number of individuals. The effect of the cyclone in the North is shown in the reduced value of fruit and vegetables exported—£45,000—and this notwithstanding the record citrus crop obtained. Amongst the items of net imports is the sum of £42,518 for rice, which, although grown in a small way in the Northern part of the State, does not appear likely, at present at least, to be able to compete successfully with the foreign-grown grain.

LABOUR MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS.

The year 1906 again witnessed a satisfactory increase in the number of persons engaged in agriculture, as well as in the value of machinery and implements employed thereon.

This is set forth in detail in the subjoined table:—

Ch

					LAB	OUR.		VALUE	OF MACHINE	RY AND IMPI	EMENTS.
PETTY SESSIONS	ETTY SESSIONS DISTRICT.			Far	ming.	Dair	rying.	Farming.	Dairying.	Irrigation.	Total.
920 000 000			- noc	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	£	£	£	£
Allora				386	20	124	315	30,067	3,325	390	33,782
				1,644		24	8	10,570	250	26.135	36,955
1 1				380		329	311	8,553	6,051	120	14,724
. 1				816	14	122	154	8,856	2,638	82	11,576
	98	1		2,372	26	91	152	34,719	3,539	54.152	92,410
Bundaberg Bairns		1			33	17	10	9,738	583	320	10,641
71 11 1		1		1,406		32	25	13,264	708	80	14,052
Childers				1,642	9			15,204 42,222	3,830		46,052
Clifton		61.00		627	37	133	166				39,166
Dalby				746	9	122	148	33,952	5,214		
Dugandan				647	33	439	330	16,577	6,780		23,357
atton				1,255	112	561	649	38,936	10,066	930	49,932
Tympie				492	11	219	172	13,228	4,574	360	18,162
Harrisville				596	28	485	295	13,373	7,171	135	20,679
Highfields				728	78	231	480	18,827	6,072		24,899
ngham		19		1,336	9	2	3	11,285	50	200	11,535
Killarney				366		116	76	20,144	2,417		22,561
Laidley				854	213	341	360	27,990	6,898	50	34,938
logan				960	33	15	272	11,882	3,360	140	15,382
Ladrore				3,179	160	42	40	43,704	1,009	1,200	45,913
/ . 1				437	75	105	297	11,634	4.006		15,640
T				861	3	87	204	6.096	2.048	200	8,344
f '1					9	01		7,034	2,040		7,034
1 1'0				1,404		0-0	001		3,924		13,426
Redcliffe				410	7	256	261	9,502		0.00	23,765
Rockhampton				408	21	413	214	14,990	6,550	2,225	
Roma				486	132	16	75	37,863	1,363	404	39,226
Toowoomba				1,878	61	456	464	94,453	11,440	491	106,384
Warwick				1,015	22	335	200	62,049	6,021	630	68,700
All other Districts				8,989	267	2,912	2,614	163,430	56,825	18,849	239,104
Totals, 1906				36,320	1,413	8,025	8,295	814,938	166,712	106,689	1,088,339
Total , 1905				35,344	1,990	6,757	7,085	782,153	146,929	98,931	1,028,013
Increase in 1906				976		1,268	1,210	32,785	19,783	7,758	60,326
Decrease in 1906					577						
	1000										

The only decrease shown in the table as compared with the figures for 1905 is the number of females engaged in general farming. This would, in part, be due to the exodus of Pacific Islanders, but to a greater extent to the expansion of the dairying industry, which, when conducted in conjunction with general farming, is frequently relegated to the female members of the family. It is satisfactory to note that 976 more males were engaged in agriculture proper than in the previous year, whilst the impetus in dairying employed 1,268 more males and 1,210 more females than in 1905, a somewhat larger increase than the output of the industry appears to warrant; but, in some cases where mixed farming was previously done, dairying has practically taken charge, with the result that classification of workers has varied.

There was an outlay of £60,000 on new machinery and implements during 1906, of which general farming claimed £32,785, dairying £19,784, and irrigation £7,758, and the total value of machinery and implements amounted to the large sum of £1,088,339. The total number of hands returned as being employed in agriculture during 1906 was 54,053, of whom 9,708 were females.

FORESTRY.

A State Forests Act has been passed providing for the permanent instead of the temporary reservation of forests.

The State has been divided into four forest districts, and a District Forest Inspector appointed to the charge of each, under the control of the Director.

I am advised by the Director, Mr. Mac Mahon, that the forest revenue has shown an increase of £2,739 on that of the previous year, being the largest increase known in any one year.

An active demand has arisen in the South for Queensland timbers, due to the exposition of their excellent qualities made by the Director at the Melbourne Exhibition of the Australian Natives' Association.

AGRICULTURE PROPER.

The 1906 season was, speaking generally, a most favourable one. The results secured with sugar, all grain crops except wheat, citrus fruits, and hay were exceptionally good, both as regards increased areas cultivated and production, both actual and relative, obtained therefrom. Although cotton had not made the advance which was anticipated, yet there appears every prospect that for the current year a greatly increased area will be cropped. The want of a mechanical picker has been the chief obstacle to progress in connection with cotton production. Sugar would also have a better prospect as a Commonwealth export if harvesting by machinery were an accomplished fact.

Inventors are still zealous and hopeful in both directions, and success may yet attend their efforts.

Selection continued with unabated vigour throughout 1906, Crown lands being taken up as agricultural farms, homesteads, and unconditional selections, as shown in the following statement:—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Acres	 302,555	223,512	224,555	362,246	560,428

Such progress must speedily increase the aggregate production of the State. A number of private proprietors also subdivided large holdings, thus facilitating further close settlement.

The areas under cultivation and under crop for each of the last five years were as follow: —

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under cultivation	478,121	621,693	577,896	622,987	598,777
Under crop	275,383	566,589	539,216	522,748	559,753

SIZE OF CULTIVATED AREAS.

Although the area cultivated was less than in the previous year, the reduction was in the fallow, with which is included land sown with seed, but which failed to germinate. In some seasons this amounts to a large area, but such was not the case in 1906. The land under crop was greater by 37,005 acres in 1906 than in 1905. Particulars as to area under cultivation last year are given in the following table:—

Cc,

				1				1		1	
Petty Sessions Dis	trict.	Under	5 Acres.		inder 20 eres.		under 50 eres.	50 Acres	and Over.	Tot	als.
		Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.
-				-						72 3311165	
Allera		. 1	4	13	166	37	1,380	187	25,836	238	27,386
vr		. 5	16	29	336	39	1,347	44	6,496	117	8,195
-aud-sert		15	117	186	2,127	98	2,838	10	751	339	5,833
		. 13	43	88	1,014	43	1,222	2	102	146	2,381
Sowen		. 23	61	96	934	76	2,331	18	1,272	213	4,598
		10-	491	276	2,938	43	1,375	2	451	486	5,255
1 1		40	125	183	2,092	191	5,931	103	17,797	526	25,943
		00	78	116	1,353	71	2,139	63	9,972	278	13,542
11 -1 1		10	53	59	679	101	3,423	117	12,913	296	17,068
11:01		1		10	141	59	2,055	284	33,579	353	35,775
1 37 .		7	21	138	1,811	177	5,361	30	2,128	352	9,32
1.		0.0	62	134	1.498	133	3,937	128	16,064	428	21,56
		0	25	28	323	28	912	56	6,335	120	7,59
1		0	29	151	1.971	240	7.122	22	1,353	422	10,47
1 1		49	115	110	1,156	94	2,854	14	1,056	261	5.18
		01	89	259	3,083	435	13,589	92	6,862	817	23,623
		7	20	50	581	85	2,729	52	4,021	194	7,35
		00	221	178	1,825	65	1,866	9	535	334	4,447
T : 111		10	55	112	1,474	150	4,496	32	2,034	313	8,059
			99	29	288	39	1,244	64	6,118	171	7,749
						242		79	6,641	466	15,808
			34	130	1,655	17	7,478 473	11	792	79	1,718
			35	38	415			108	12,964	155	14,200
			14	12	162	29	1,066 $2,179$		778	287	4,558
			169	130	1,432	80		11 9	614	122	2,573
			56	49	584	46	1,321		12,559	223	15,320
			38	35	402	67	2,327	106		552	18,813
			17	109	1,540	340	10,661	96	6,595 161	499	5,58
logan			373	310	3,615	52	1,436	3			32,210
Mackay	5.	. 98	261	408	4,666	382	11,949	163	15,334	1,051	
/ l		99	58	93	1,233	180	5,169	21	1,278	316	7,738
/ i		104	462	328	3,362	75	2,043	6	478	593	6,348
f 1 1		0.4	242	199	1,893	57	1,487	4	247	344	3,869
#', 1 11		0	7	8	117	19	614	40	5,199	69	5,93
/ :1		9	10	35	432	63	1,906	60	9,430	161	11,778
T		. 33	99	132	1,544	132	3,903	45	3,516	342	9,065
Tomorom		10	115	108	1,141	59	1,692	17	1,195	226	4,143
2 1 1'0		9.4	100	143	1,532	79	2,146	7	505	263	4,283
111 1		100	292	161	1,839	61	1,947	3	242	348	4,320
,		10	30	26	339	74	2,284	257	30,582	367	33,23
1	· Agric	1.1	43	95	1,141	180	5,638	30	1,840	319	8,66
1 11 D 1 1		co	156	117	1,076	34	859	2	133	215	2,22
n·		45	109	115	1,369	64	1,865	13	867	237	4,21
7 1		055	497	312	3,356	340	11,128	503	57,677	1,410	72,65
		9.1	94	119	1,261	158	5,079	305	32,126	616	38,56
7 11		Salar	34	3	20	3	111	20	1,799	26	1,93
V1 TY' 1 ' 1		573	1,389	650	6,473	174	5,050	48	4,775	1,445	17,68
Totals, 1906.		2,518	6,424	6,110	68,389	5,211	159,962	3,296	364,002	17,135 16,914	598,77 622,98
Totals, 1905.		2,584	6,601	6,138	68,249	4,925	152,360	3,267	395,777		022,50
Increase, 19	06				140	286	7,602	29	04	221	01.01
Decrease, 19		66	177	28					31,775		24,21

One great factor in causing the smaller number of holdings was the failure of the wheat harvest. In the Maranoa district, where little other cultivation is attempted, there was a decrease of about 10,000 acres of land placed under the plough. The destruction of banana plantations in the North is accountable for there being a smaller number of planters in Mourilyan, whilst the climatic conditions debarring planting out of tobacco, owing to the paucity of plants surviving in the nurseries, is reflected in a reduced number of farms in Inglewood. Passing by the small holdings of under 20 acres, many of which are private

grounds or market gardens, it is satisfactory to note a large increase in the small farm section—i.e., 20 to 50 acres—there being 286 more of these. Altogether there were in this class 5,211 farms, aggregating 159,962 acres, or an average of 31 acres each. Farms of 50 acres and upwards are chiefly planted with wheat, hay (generally lucerne), or sugar; 3,296 holdings of this category were returned, with a total acreage of 364,002, or an average of 110 acres each. Notwithstanding the notable reduction in the number of holdings in certain districts, there were in the aggregate 221 more holdings returned, but the area under cultivation was 24,210 acres less than in 1905. Reference to the Appendix Table No. VI. will show that, as already stated, the area under crop increased by 37,005 acres, which was, of course, a fact of much greater importance than that of a smaller quantity being ploughed, but not returning any produce.

IRRIGATION.

As is, of course, invariably the case with the occurrence of a more favourable season, the quantity of land to which irrigation was applied last year became greatly reduced.

In 1906 there were 9,922 acres irrigated, and 13,693 in the previous year. The area thus treated for each of the last ten years is shown in the following statement:—

٦	r	٦	h	
1	ı	IJ	þ	

ale ole		Year	in the	9112.11	Acres Irrigated.		Year	·		600	Acres Irrigated
1897 1898	•••			 	5,647 9,648	1902 1903					14,344 14,786
1899	•••			 	6,311	1904	•••				13,360
1900 1901	•••	•••		 	6,969 6,526	1905 1906			•••		13,693 $9,922$

Notwithstanding the decline in area of land irrigated, the returns show a steadily growing desire to prepare for and to utilise this invaluable aid to cultivation whenever the seasons prove unsatisfactory. The foregoing statement shows that, even with the favourable rainfall obtaining during 1906, the area to which water was artificially applied exceeded that for any of the first five years of the decade, and greatly exceeded that for all but one of those years. It is also satisfactory to note that an increasing number of persons are adopting irrigation in connection with agricultural pursuits.

The following table furnishes detailed information for 1906 as to irrigation and the principal districts in which it was employed:—

Da.
IRRIGATION.

Petty Sessions Dis	rict.	Number of Irrigators.	Acres Irrigated.	Original Source of Water Supply.	Means Employed for Procurement and Utilisation.	Crops Treated.
Allora		2	72	Dalrymple Creek	Steam pumps, gravitation	Wheat, vegetables, lucerne
Ayr		57	4,978	Lagoons, Burdekin River	do	Sugar-cane
Barcaldine		14	120	Bore	Drains	Fruit and vegetables
Bowen		48	295	Wells, creek, and river	Steam pumps, windmills, &c	Mostly fruits
Brisbane		16	64	Creek and wells	Windmills, hot air and horse pumps	Mostly vegetables
Bundaberg		10	2,526	River and wells	Steam pumps, windmills	Sugar-cane, fruit, &c.
Charters Towers	•••	19	61	Wells	Oil, steam, and hot air pumps, &c	Market gardens
Cunnamulla		1	55	Bore	Drains	Wheaten hay
Gatton	•••	3	14	Creek and wells	Steam pumps, windmills, &c	Market gardens, &c.
Hungerford	•••	2	120	Bore	Drains	Wheaten hay
Ingham		1	21	River	Steam pumps	Sugar-cane
Laidley		1	15	Creek	Steam pumps	Potatoes, lucerne
Mackay		5	127	River, bore, and wells	Steam and hot air pumps, windmills	Sugar-cane, fruit, &c.
Maryborough	***	8	46	Artesian wells and lagoons	do	Fruit and vegetables
Rockhampton	•••	26	383	Wells, river, and creeks	Steam pumps, windmills, horse pumps	Mixed gardens and fodder
Townsville	•••	47	390	do	Steam and horse pumps	Market gardens
Warwick	***	6	99	Wells, river, and creeks	Hot air and steam pumps	Market gardens, lucerne
41 other Districts		135	536	Various	Various	Mostly market gardens
Totals	***	401	9,922			Idressa 1300 Decrease, 1800

In two localities systematic and extensive schemes of irrigation have been established, based upon scientific methods, and a considerable amount of capital expended upon them. The sites of these enterprises are respectively situated at Ayr, on the Burdekin Delta, and in the Bundaberg district. In the latter case, however, one large plant was not in operation during 1906. At both places the irrigation has been practically confined to the cultivation of sugar-cane; the areas coming under their influence last year embraced about two-thirds of the total area irrigated in the State.

GRAIN CROPS.

Although the seasons of 1906 were unfavourable to the wheat crop, all other grain, with the exception of rice, showed a considerable increase, maize in particular recording the largest area and production in the history of the State.

WHEAT.

The student of history realises that the lasting and substantial prosperity of a country is generally in direct proportion to the extent to which its population is engaged in agricultural production. Mines and forests may prove of great value in a country but recently occupied by a civilised race, by attracting population and inducing pioneer work, so essential to the opening up of unknown territory. These have done, and are doing, good work for Queensland, but it is the farmer that will prove the source of the most permanent prosperity. The enormous areas of rich soil, and great range of climate, proclaim Queensland an essentially agricultural country, and its proved capacity for the production of wheat points to the State ultimately taking a promient position as an exporter of this staple breadstuff.

Unfortunately, the results of the wheat crop for 1906 were hardly satisfactory, the area and the production being both below those for 1905, and although the average yield was greater in the former than in the latter year, yet the increase in this respect was fractional only. Rust, mainly due to heavy rain at an unseasonable period of the year, was the chief disturbing factor. Perhaps the importation a few years ago of large quantities of seed wheat, rendered necessary by the drought then obtaining, may have resulted in the introduction of varieties less resistant to rust than the acclimatised seed in use in previous years.

The results of the wheat harvests for the past ten years are given in the following table:-

E.
WHEAT (GRAIN) RETURNS.
RETURN FOR TEN YEARS.

						FI	REE FROM RU	ST.	AFFE	CTED WITH	RUST.	.HOTE	TOTAL.	
			_			Area.	Produce.	Average	Area.	Produce.	Average	Area.	Produce.	Average
or or other transfer of the second			013		1492	Aica.	Troutes.	Acre.	Alea.	Troduce.	Acre.	Alea.	Troduce.	Acre.
1007						Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897					•••	 33,856	632,883	18.69	23,932	376,410	15.73	57,788	1,009,293	17.47
1898						 43,342	573,000	13.22	2,877	34,012	11.82	46,219	607,012	13.13
1899						 46,917	550,702	11.74	5,610	63,712	11.36	52,527	614,414	11.70
1900						 79,227	1,193,193	15.06	77	895	11.62	79,304	1,194,088	15.06
1901						 77,162	1,516,779	19.66	10,070	175,443	17.42	87,232	1,692,222	19.40
1902						 1,875	6,122	3.27	5	43	8.60	1,880	6,165	3.28
1903						 102,062	1,926,712	18.88	36,034	510,087	14.16	138,096	2,436,799	17.65
1904						 145,948	2,090,947	14.33	5,010	58,716	11.71	150,958	2,149,663	14.24
1905						 119,141	1,135,410	9.53	215	1,911	8.89	119,356	1,137,321	9.53
1906						 51,195	638,279	12.47	63,380	470,623	7.43	114,575	1,108,902	9.68
	Aver	rage of	Ten	Years		 70,073	1,026,403	14.65	14,721	169,185	11.49	84,794	1,195,588	14.10

There were 114,575 acres under wheat for grain in 1906, which was below that for either of the three immediately preceding years, slightly below that of 1905, and much below the other two years, the areas for these being—1904, 150,958 acres; 1903, 138,096 acres; and 1905, 119,356 acres. Of the area reaped in 1906, 51,195 acres were unaffected by rust, and 63,380 more or less damaged by the pest. This is the most unsatisfactory position on this point experienced for many years, 55 per cent. of the total area being affected. During the past ten years, the next largest proportions of the total area rusted were—1897, 41 per cent.; 1903, 26 per cent.; and 1901, 12 per cent.

As a result of the rust and rain, the reduced production, as compared with 1903 and 1904, was greater than the falling off in the acreage, the returns for the last four years being—1903, 2,436,799 bushels; 1904, 2,149,663 bushels; 1905, 1,137,321 bushels; and last year, 1,108,902 bushels. It will thus be seen that the output of wheat grain in 1905 and 1906 was only about one-half of what it was in the two preceding years.

The yield per acre for the last ten years averaged 14.10 bushels. The means for ten years of the average yields for other States of the Commonwealth were—New South Wales, 9.72; Victoria, 7.91; and South Australia, 5.37; so that the (for Queensland) low averages of 1905 and 1906 of 9.53 and 9.68 bushels per acre compare not unfavourably with the decennial averages of the three States quoted.

On this point, the average yields of the four States for each year of the last decade may be of interest:—

Ea.

	All Mark	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Queensland	10·2 4·5	13·1 10·6 6·4	11·7 7·0 9·1	15·1 9·5 7·0	19·4 10·6 8·9	3·3 10·6 6·9	17:7 1:2 1:3 3:6	14.5	9·5 9·3 9·3	9·7 10·7 11·3 11·5
Victoria	4.5						1	.3	3 14.5	3 14.5 9.3

It will be seen that a successful crop in one State was by no means accompanied by like good fortune in each of the others. In 1897 the satisfactory return of 17.5 bushels in Queensland was accompanied by an average crop only in New South Wales, by but little more than half an average crop in Victoria, and by next door to a failure in South Australia. The year 1901 proved the record of the decade for Queensland, but not so with regard to either of the other States.

With no expansion as to the area placed under wheat, any extension of the wheat cultivation line was not to be looked for, but all localities where this cereal was cultivated in previous years were represented in 1906.

The following table shows the results last year for each petty sessions district:-

Eb.

		ra E					RESULTS.		mately t	state ulti	the ?
Dirictors and Dates Seed on		sary Jeh	FRE	E FROM RUS	г.	AFFI	ECTED WITH	RUST.	di gleta d died s	TOTAL.	laubot
Divisions and Petty Sessions	Distric	ts.	Area.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Area.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Total Extent of Land Reaped for Grain.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Toll or		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels
Burnett and Wide I Gayndah Kilkivan Nanango	BAY. 		$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 10 \\ 1,006 \end{array}$	52 90 11,911	26.00 9.00 11.84	45	260	5:78	2 10 1,051	52 90 12,171	26.00 9.00 11.58
Total, Burnett and Wide	в Вау		1,018	12,053	11.84	45	260	5.78	1,063	12,313	11:58
Moreton.											
Crow's Nest Dugandan Gatton			621 14 27	9,852 246 592	15.86 17.57 21.93	72 15	1,120 100	15.56 6.67	693 14 42	10,972 246 692	15.83 17.57 16.48
Total, Moreton			662	10,690	16.12	87	1,220	14:02	749	11,910	15.90
Downs.											
Allora Clifton Condamine Dalby Goondiwindi Highfields Inglewood Killarney			3,889 5,121 451 9,352 54 3,043 453 1,100	55,742 61,316 2,564 113,302 652 45,766 6,978 16,718	14·33 11·97 5·69 12·12 12·07 15·04 15·40 15·20	1,154 6,712 121 4,193 44 565 160 4,866	15,012 66,986 552 40,762 440 7,369 2,000 66,744	13·01 9·98 4·56 9·72 10·00 13·04 12·50 13·72	5,043 11,833 572 13,545 98 3,608 613 5,966	70,754 128,302 3,116 154,064 1,092 53,135 8,978 83,462	14·03 10·84 5·45 11·37 11·14 14·73 14·65 13·99
Stanthorpe Texas Toowoomba Warwick			85 15,309 7,108	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 1,320 \\ 180,217 \\ 101,076 \end{array} $	12:00 15:53 11:77 14:22	13 5,228 9,257	28 48,125 105,688	2·15 9·21 11·42	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 98 \\ 20,537 \\ 16,365 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 12\\ 1,348\\ 228,342\\ 206,764 \end{array} $	12:00 13:76 11:12 12:63
Total Downs			45,966	585,663	12.74	32,313	353,706	10.95	78,279	939,369	12:00
MARANOA. Mitchell Roma St. George Surat Yeulba			791 1,721 10 269 698	5,693 13,855 144 3,366 6,464	7·20 8·05 14·40 12·51 9·26	4,016 25,755 44 1,120	18,615 90,730 152 5,940	4.64 3.52 3.45 5.30	4,807 27,476 10 313 1,818	24,308 104,585 144 3,518 12,404	5.06 3.81 14.40 11.24 6.82
Total, Maranoa			3,489	29,522	8.46	30,935	115,437	3.73	34,424	144,959	4.21
OTHER DISTRICTS. Barcaldine Springsure Taroom			48 8 4	250 84 17	5·21 10·50 4·25				48 8 4	250 84 17	5·21 10·50 4·25
Total, Other Districts			60	351	5.85				60	351	5.85
Total, State	aa		51,195	638,279	12 47	63,380	470,623	7:43	114,575	1,108,902	9.68

The bulk—78,279 acres, or 68 per cent.—of the total area under wheat was contributed by the Downs group of districts, followed by 34,424 acres, or 30 per cent., by the Maranoa. There was a relatively large increase on the very limited acreage planted in the West Moreton area, whilst the results obtained there were much more satisfactory than elsewhere, the 749 acres harvested returning 11,910 bushels, or an average of 15 90 bushels. From 78,279 acres on the Downs 939,369 bushels were garnered, an average of 12 00 bushels per acre; whilst from the 34,424 acres in Roma and surrounding districts only 144,959 bushels were obtained, an average of 4 21 bushels to each acre, a result mainly instrumental in bringing the average for the whole State below the mean annual return. But this, nevertheless, was better than was secured in the same locality in 1905. It is unfortunate that the Western areas, which gave a poor return from dry weather in 1905, were adversely affected by the opposite cause in 1906. It is, however, believed that the first-named difficulty may be much modified, if not overcome, by the use of sub-surface pressing-ploughs, whilst the selection of seed for drought and rust-resisting varieties has been found to be most efficacious in the past.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPORT.

With the reduced output of the two successive years—1905-6—it was inevitable that the demand for breadstuff would have to be met by import.

Ec.

	TOUR			Bull	IMPO	RTED.	EXPO	DRTED.	NET IMPORTS.		
	ITEM.				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Wheat (centals) Flour (centals) Biscuits (lb.)	boung	1 100000	eiveg		263,965 629,045 838,534	£ 70,536 241,784 27,724	2,567 5,43 7 61,172	£ 634 2,132 1,194	261,398 623,608 777,362	£ 69,902 239,652 26,530	
Total						340,044		3,960		336,084	

During 1906 wheat and its products were imported to the value of £340,044; as the value of the exports was £3,960, the total value of net imports of breadstuffs was £336,084.

The corresponding figures for the two preceding years are given in the following table:-

E d

80 -	1904.	1905.	1906.
Wheat Flour Biscuits	*131,388 centals = *36,857 536,210 , = 216,359 417,474 lb. = $16,248195,750$	*107,197 centals = *28,053 411,226 ,, = 169,503 549,050 lb. = 20,335	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

* Excess of Exports.

In both 1904 and 1905 the export of wheat was in excess of the import, the excess amounting to 238,585 centals, worth £64,910; not, however, because the local production had exceeded the local demand, as during the two years flour to the value of £385,862 was introduced into the State. Last year 261,398 centals of wheat, valued at £69,902, were in excess of exports, besides flour and biscuits to the value of £239,652 and £26,530 respectively.

The consumption of wheat in this State averages slightly over 3,000,000 bushels each year, or a

per capita demand of 6.10 bushels.

Ee.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR, THE LATTER CONVERTED INTO TERMS OF THE FORMER

			Year.				Imported over Exported.	Grown in Queensland.	Total.		
	111						1 2 2 2		0082 15 58183554F. V		
							Net Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		
1902							1,957,205	6,165	1,963,370		
1903							2,767,723	2,436,799	5,204,522		
1904	10 78 11			8		2	1,121,545	2,149,663	3,271,208		
1905	10 110				7		849,403	1.137.321	1.986.724		
1906	9100 0	an or	ale/lette	1.0	20,00	819	1.994.683	1.108.902	3.103.585		

Note.—For the purposes of this Statement the flour imported has been converted into wheat on the basis of 1 cental of flour = 2½ bushels of wheat.

The annual requirement has never yet been met by the local production, although there was a fairly close approximate in 1903, when 2,436,799 bushels were harvested.

This average consumption of 6.10 bushels is based on a ten years' experience. For the first five years of the decade the demand was 6.25 bushels per head, and for the last five 5.96. It would be unwise to argue from this, however, that less was consumed during the later period.

FLOUR-MILLS.

There were the same number of mills in operation in the State last year as in 1905, for although one was closed down in the metropolitan district, one was also reopened elsewhere, after having been closed for over two years.

E f.

District.		Number of Establish-	Number of Hands Em-		Number of Rollers.	Wheat Treated.	FLOUR	MADE.	MEAL	MADE.	BRAN AND	POLLARD.
		ments.	ployed.	of Stoffes.	of Moners.	Troatou.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Metropolitan Toowoomba Elsewhere	· 10	6 3 7	94 33 55	Pairs. 8 4	Sets. 49 29 69	Bushels. 501,673 251,194 426,179	10,470 5,007 8,616	£ 84,818 42,312 69,000	80 11 35	£ 669 91 283	462,272 233,720 408,909	£ 19,427 8,799 16,690
Total, 1906 ,, 1905		16 16	182 205	12 16	147 162	1,179,046 1,885,408	24,093 37,300	196,130 295,482	126 205	1,043 1,672	1,104,901 1,900,332	44,916 66,691

At some of the above establishments but little wheat is treated, such factories being principally devoted to treating other grain, consequently particulars as to hands and factory do not exactly match with the output. Information respecting Grain Mills will be found in Part VIII. of the Statistical Register.

There were 1,179,046 bushels of wheat treated during 1906. As the total net quantity imported was 435,663 bushels, equal to 22 per cent. on the quantity treated, 63 per cent. of the grain ground must have been of local production.

The flour-milling industry availed itself at one time of the "Vote for Loans in aid of Co-operative Agricultural Production," and at the end of 1905 a small balance was still owing by two mills to this account, but this was discharged during 1906, and the connection of this industry with the fund was thus closed.

OTHER GRAIN CROPS.

Barley.—There was an increased area planted with this cereal in 1906 as compared with 1905, and of the area sown a much larger proportion was reaped for grain. A comparison of the areas under these crops for the last two seasons is furnished in the following statement:—

			0883	any al			ong su nige of	1905.	1906.
Reaped for grain Mown for hay		••;			 , a E	 		Acres. 5,201	Acres. 8,601
Jsed for green food	•••				 	 •••		$\frac{205}{9,071}$	324 6,603
								14,477	15,528

Of the 14,477 acres sown in 1905, 5,201 acres, or 36 per cent., were reaped for grain; the corresponding area and proportion harvested in 1906 out of the 15,528 acres planted were 8,601 acres and 55 per cent. The areas mown for hay and cut green are dealt with elsewhere under "Hay and Green Forage," and the further remarks here are confined to the grain area.

The results of the barley crop for the two years are further illustrated by the following statement:—

Fa.

hels each year, or a	Year	.00,000		Area for Grain.	Produce.	Average Produce per Acre
1905 1906		00) o	 Acres. 5,201 8,601	Bushels. 61,816 158,283	Bushels. 11.89 18.40
Increase in 1906 Decrease in 1906			 	 3,400	96,467	6.21
Decrease in 1906		••	 	 		

From the 8,601 acres reaped last year, 158,283 bushels of grain were garnered, or an average of 18'40 bushels to each acre. In 1905 the yield was 61,816 bushels, an average of 11'89 bushels only, an increase in 1906 of 96,467 bushels, and an improvement to the average of 6'51 bushels to each acre. The bulk of the barley grown consists of the malting varieties. The following table shows for the principal districts the results of the crop for 1906, distinguishing between malting and other barley:—

Fb.

Petty Sessions District.	II Jani ono s Saissa sata	Malting Grai	n.	Other Varieties Grain.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per Acre, Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per Acr Bushels.	
Allora Clifton Crow's Nest Dalby Highfields Killarney Foowoomba Warwick All other Districts	231 1,879 192 524 471 282 2,345 570 202	4,283 31,736 5,180 6,424 12,165 6,382 38,444 9,530 1,758	18·54 16·89 26·98 12·26 25·83 22·63 16·39 16·72 8·70	254 61 20 393 40 49 494 566 28	5,290 1,457 701 10,052 1,037 672 10,338 NTM 12,404 430	20·83 23·89 35·05 25·58 25·93 13·71 20·93 21·92 15·36	
Total State	6,696	115,902	17:31	1,905	42,381	22:25	

Of the total area reaped, 6,696 acres, or 78 per cent., was malting barley. From this acreage 115,902 bushels were obtained, or an average of 17.31 bushels per acre. Toowoomba, 2,345 acres, and Clifton, 1,879 acres, were the districts in which this cereal was most generally cultivated. Returns of 38,444 bushels and 31,736 bushels were respectively obtained from these areas, or average yields of 16.39 and 16.89 bushels. In the contiguous districts of Crow's Nest and Highfields, from 192 and 471 acres, averages were respectively secured of 26.98 and 25.83 bushels.

"Other Varieties" gave better average results than the malting barley—namely, 22.25 bushels per acre for the whole State, and as much as 35 bushels being obtained from the small area cultivated at Crow's Nest.

The production of malt is an industry that each year appears on the verge of a great expansion which does not arrive. Maltsters and farmers are agreed as to the fact, but generally differ as to the cause. The former have, however, shown their confidence in the future by extending their business premises, and no doubt the measure of the Queensland demand will soon be locally met. The malt now produced is said to be of a quality that reflects credit on both farmers and maltsters, and if such a standard is maintained the disposal of the surplus product will no doubt present but little difficulty.

The following table shows for five years the quantity of malt made:-

F c.

	7	Tear.	: anois	ivib a	Made from Imported Barley.	Made from Queensland Barley.	Total Malt Made.
					Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1902	 				9,500	75,500	85,000
1903	 				67,500		67,500
1904	 				and the second	113,000	113,000
905	 					107,521	107,521
906	 				12,120	25,734	37.854

Only a small quantity of malting barley was reaped in 1905, and naturally this fact was reflected in the lesser quantity of malt made. As a bushel of barley makes a bushel of malt, it would appear that in 1906 only 25,734 bushels of malt were made from Queensland grain. This is less than half the quantity of malting barley reaped in the previous year, and as some imported barley—12,120 bushels—was also used, the position is somewhat difficult to understand, unless the latter was either in stock or was brought into the State to steady the prices asked by the farmer.

There is still a good deal of malt imported, and although in 1904, the year of greatest production, imports fell to between one-third and one-half of previous dimensions, they rose again in 1905-6 in answer to the reduced barley crop of the firstnamed year. The production and the net import for each of the last five years were as follow:—

Fd.

Year.					Malt made in Queensland.	Year.	Malt Imported in Exces of that Exported.	
30	Metal	10,3001,01	70	.800r ut	Soul at 1 to 1905.	To 1906. In 1909.		
1902				 	Bushels. 85,000	1902	Bushels. 111,147	
903				 	67,500	1903	86,921	
904				 	113,000 107,521	1904 1905	54,694 70,441	
905 906	•••		•••	 080,0 ***	37.854	1906	90.063	

The quantity of beer brewed and of malt used in its manufacture is given in the following table:—

Fe.

			Year.	249,823 201,162 72,160	11021	1 243 211 283		Beer.	Malt used in Breweries as returned to Excise.
	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	87-75	1888,8				837.3	Gallons.	Bushels.
1902							 1861,0	*5,333,202	170,610
1903	10						 000 E	†4,489,958	147,591 145,778
1904					***		 den n	‡4,455,110	
1905	10.00	B 7	B	100			 BEEL I	§4,568,916	155,840 149,393
1906								4,749,370	149,595

^{*} Including waste, 260,038 gallons.

For the five years the aggregate amount of malt available resulting from production and net import was 824,141 bushels, whilst the breweries utilised 769,212 bushels. The difference amounting to only 7 per cent. on the amount utilised is, after allowing for waste, a strong confirmation of the figures of production and import.

[†] Including waste, 165,622 gallons.

[‡] Including waste, 134,872 gallons.

[§] Including waste, 134,731 gallons.

[¶] Including waste, 140,778 gallons.

MAIZE.—The results secured with maize were most satisfactory. The area planted and grain harvested exceeded that for any previous year, and although the average yield of 26 49 bushels per acre had previously been exceeded on a few occasions, it held, conjointly with the year 1896, the record since 1891.

			Yea	r.			en le la	G	rain.	Average per Acre.
1902	in one	itelle di	l lads	bng s	iarmer oubt 1	dlod b og 1	go a 6 liw test	Acres. 89,923	Bushels. 1,033,329	Bushels.
								133,099	1,923,623	14.45
1903 1904		• • • •						119.171	2,542,766	21.34

There were 139,806 acres under maize in 1906, against 113,720 in the previous year, the grain obtained being 3,703,274 bushels and 2,164,674 bushels respectively. The following table gives further details in respect to the cultivation of the cereal in the various divisions:—

Ga. Maize Grain.

Division or Gr	oup.		Acres.	Yield.	Average.	Proportion of Area to whole Area of Maize for Grain.
Edgecumbe Port Curtis Burnett and Wide Bay Moreton Downs Marañoa Other Districts			8,826 591 1,438 18,084 60,688 48,173 564 1,442	Bushels. 297,760 10,427 35,046 508,662 1,612,373 1,212,171 4,725 22,110	Bushels. 33·74 17·64 24·37 28·13 26·57 25·16 8·38 15·33	6:31 0:42 1:03 12:94 43:41 34:46 0:40 1:03
Total State		 	139,806	3,703,274	26.49	100.00

Over 91 per cent. of the maize is grown in the Southern part of the State, although the best yields are secured from the rich virgin scrub lands of the far North. In the Edgecumbe division, being the locality embracing Ayr and Townsville, maize is but little cultivated, and last year the average crop secured was very indifferent considering the season.

A comparison of the results of the last two season's crops in the principal petty sessions districts is afforded in the following table:—

Gb.

		Area	a Planted for	r Grain.	1616	Yield of Gra	in.	Avera	ge Yield pe	r Acre.
Petty Sessions District		In 1905.	In 1906.	Increase or Decrease	In 1905.	In 1906.	Increase or Decrease —	In 1905.	In 1906.	Increase or Decrease
.8(6 a 1 %)		- 1/101		- 46			-		-	- 07701
8,000		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Duchela	D11-1-	D1			1
100,000		2600			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Allora		2,104	4,209	2,105	25,133	106,089	80,956	11.95	25.21	13.26
Beaudesert		3,017	3,015	- 2	83,595	94,124	10,529	27.71	31:22	3.21
Biggenden		1,641	1,783	142	27,475	45,115	17,640	16.74	25.30	8.56
Bundaberg		1,966	2,097	131	30,863	51,159	20,296	15.70	24.40	8.70
Cairns		905	1,019	114	30,730	33,566	2,836	33.96	32.94	- 1.02
Childers	•••	763	845	82		21,241	7,768	17.66	25.14	7.48
Clifton		4,557	7,137	2,580		161,121	103,374	12.67	22.58	9.91
Crow's Nest		4,686	5,029	343		146,965	59,963	18.57	29.22	10.65
Dalby		643	2,309	1,666	5,862	43,300	37,438	9.12	18.75	9.63
Dugandan		7,538	7,742	204		232,344	70,392	21.48	30.01	8.53
Esk		2,099	2,421	322	42,302	64,010	21,708	20.15	26.44	6.29
Gatton		9,334	9,977	643	148,821	249,823	101,002	15.94	25.04	9.10
Gin Gin		959	1,072	113		31,452	19,381			1
Gympie		1,856	2,438	582	51,989	72,400		12.59	29.34	16.75
Harrisville		4,412	4,285	- 127	105,959	117,726	20,411	28.01	29.70	1.69
Herberton		6,476	7,278	802	244,466	250,795	11,767	24.02	27.47	3.45
Highfields		6,038	6,734	696	78,241		6,329	37.75	34.46	-3.29
Ipswich		1,453	1,833	380	28,845	179,722	101,481	12.96	26.69	13.73
Kilkivan		999	1,809	810	17,307	42,716	13,871	19.85	23.30	3.45
Killarney		3,484	6,000	2,516		46,322	29,015	17.32	25.61	8.29
Laidley		10,804	11,251	2,510	75,618	210,495	134,877	21.70	35.08	13.38
Logan		1,365	1,246	- 119	191,073	291,469	100,396	17.69	25.91	8.22
Manhung	***	3,528			31,132	26,716	- 4,416	22.81	21.44	1.37
Manuhamanah		392	3,772	244	56,437	74,546	18,109	16.00	19.76	3.76
NT .	1.11		344	- 48	7,598	9,110	1,512	19.38	26.48	7.10
Namana	80	3,976	5,806	1,830	52,229	176,799	124,570	13.14	30.45	17:31
Radaliffa	5	1,684	1,607	- 77	46,377	50,089	3,712	27.54	31.17	3.63
Rockhampton	01	1,735	1,749	14	34,037	44,292	10,255	19.62	25.32	5.70
D 1	•••	843	898	55	12,613	19,938	7,325	14.96	23.32	7.24
Rosewood		2,742	3,154	412	37,455	73,508	36,053	13.66	23.31	9.65
Tiaro		1,223	1,278	55	30,174	40,831	10,657	24.67		7.28
Toowoomba		7,264	11,164	3,900	104,775	250,369	145,594	14:42	31·95 22·43	8:01
Warwick		6,044	10,078	4,034	82,341	251,800	169,459			
All other Districts		7,190	8,427	1,237	148,982	193,322	44,340	13.62	24.99	11.37
							44,540	20.72	22.94	2.22
Total State	•••	113,720	139,806	26,086	2,164,674	3,703,274	1,538,600	19.04	26.49	7.45

Increases in area during 1906, exceeding 2,000 acres, were returned—from Toowoomba, 3,900 acres; Clifton, 2,580 acres; Killarney, 2,516 acres; and Allora, 2,105 acres. The following were the districts in which for the same year the additional production was in excess of 100,000 bushels:—Toowoomba, 145,594 bushels; Killarney, 134,877 bushels; Nanango, 124,570 bushels; Clifton, 103,374 bushels; Highfields, 101,481 bushels; Gatton, 101,002 bushels; and Laidley, 100,396 bushels. Average yields exceeding 30 bushels per acre were recorded in—Killarney, 35.08; Herberton, 34.46; Cairns, 32.94; Tiaro, 31.95; Beaudesert, 31.22; Nerang, 31.17; Nanango, 30.45; and Dugandan, 30.01.

OATS.—This grain is but little used as a cereal crop, by far the largest part of the area sown being cut for either hay or green forage. The following table shows the total area sown and the acreage harvested for grain, hay, and green forage:—

Oats.	broos	1 608	1902.	1903.	I904.	1905.	1906.
Reaped for grain Mown for hay Cut for green fodder			Acres. 78 2,619 1,462	Acres. 2,808 19,523 1,897	Acres. 643 9,076 3,354	Acres. 533 4,446 4,733	Acres. 1,236 9,260 4,370
Total		•••	4,159	24,228	13,073	9,712	14,866

Of the total 14,866 acres, 9,260 acres, or 62 per cent., were mown for hay; 4,370 acres, or 30 per cent., for forage, and 12 36 acres, or 8 per cent. only, reaped for grain. The two first-named will be further dealt with elsewhere in this report.

The results of the oat crop for grain were much more satisfactory than in 1905.

Ha.

		Year.		Area for Grain.	Produce.	Average Produce per Acre
1905 1906		88.8 31.41	20,731	 Acres. 533 1,236	Bushels. 5,858 28,884	Bushels. 10.99 23.37
	Increase in Decrease in			 703	23,026	12.38

The average yield in 1905 was 10.99 bushels; last year it was 23.37 bushels, a proportion only twice exceeded in the last decade, and considerably in excess of the general result. The 1,236 acres reaped last year yielded 28,884 bushels, a production equal to about one-tenth of the requirements of the State

H b.

ANNUAL ACQUISITION by the STATE of OATEN GRAIN and its PRODUCTS expressed in Terms of OATS.*

				-		
Off. The tubes is good to seems extent stock and pigs. The mean yield for	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Average of the Quinquennium.
Net Imports { Oats (Grain) Products of Oats Production, Oats (Grain)	Bushels. 266,463 139,059 520	Bushels. 134,443 93,200 70,713	Bushels. 81,618 123,895 15,137	Bushels. 115,452 142,715 5,858	Bushels. 88,802 135,937 28,884	Bushels. 137,356 126,961 24,222
Total 47.01	406,042	298,356	220,650	264,025	253,623	288,539

* Oatmeal converted into Oats on the basis of 1 ton Avoirdupois to each 100 bushels of Oats.

There would appear to be considerable room for expansion in connection with the cultivation of this crop. As for the last five years the average annual production has only been 24,222 bushels out of an annual demand of 288,539 bushels—that is, one-twelfth of the requirement only—has been met by the local farmer.

RICE.—The production of this cereal has practically ceased. The results for the last nine years were as follow:—

	76,626		Year.					Acres.	Bushels.	Average Bushels.	
	THE STATE OF THE S		1 0	NE JELES			OVER	 010,111		arm terminal	
1898								 863	38,133	44.19	
899								319	9,275	29.08	
						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	 271	6,870	25.35	
900		***	***		***		****	 205	5,222	25.47	
901							*** ,-			28.76	
902								 38	1,093		
903								 49	1,322	26.98	
904		•••						 60	1,638	27:30	
905								 33	885	26.82	
906	•••		•••			•••		24	772	32.17	
91.0				***				 Margillace District of the			

The 24 acres planted in 1906 yielded 772 bushels of paddy, an average of 32.17 bushels to each acre, the best average since 1898.

RYE.—In common with all grain crops except wheat, the result was most satisfactory last year.

J

			Year.				of 2015)	Acres.	Yield.	Average per Acre
902 903 904 905 906	.10 08	rangut	baa session se	6406 4 311 - 301,43	oga oj. yo	siint siint s yildn		22 315 151 60 122	Bushels. 238 6,482 1,729 562 2,781	Bushels. 10·82 20·58 11·45 9·37 22·80

The average yield of 22.80 bushels has only once been exceeded since records of the crops were first collected in 1890—namely, in 1891—when an average of 23.11 bushels was obtained.

POTATOES (ENGLISH).

A somewhat larger area was placed under this tuber than in 1905—viz., 8,031 acres against 7,170. The average yield was also somewhat better—1.97 tons as against 1.58 tons—in the previous year. There will probably always exist a certain amount of interchange between the States in this commodity, largely owing to the season varying according to locality. Hitherto Queensland has never grown sufficient for home requirements, and has annually imported considerable quantities, as will be seen from the following table:—

 \mathbf{K}

			Ye	ar.	e H			Weight.	Value.
1902				Proc	alesa	of end		Tons. 27,848	£ 152,560
1903			 	•••	 •••			26,734	89,605
1904		•••	 		 			9,936	20,265
1905			 		 			14,672	97,708
1906			 		 			13,369	96,702

Although there is room for expansion in cultivation, yet, as a surplusage is already available in the Southern States, any material extension would hardly be likely to benefit the grower. In both 1899 and 1901 the yield obtained in this State exceeded 22,000 tons, so with a requirement of local need of about 30,000 tons, there has not been in years of largest production a large margin for profitable increase of output.

SWEET POTATOES.

There was a small increase in the area returned under this head in 1906, and the yield was at the same time slightly better, the exact figures being 3,229 acres, 14,974 tons—average 4.64 tons—in 1905; and 3,276 acres, 15,371 tons—and average 4.69 tons—in 1906. The tuber is used to some extent as a vegetable, but is principally utilised by dairymen for feeding stock and pigs. The mean yield for twenty years has been over 5 tons per acre, so that the returns for 1906 are not as good as the mean average.

SUGAR.

Although there was a slightly larger area under sugar-cane in 1905 than in 1906, yet the latter year was a record one with regard to area crushed, weight of cane harvested, and quantity of sugar made. The climatic conditions were very favourable, and the average yield of sugar per acre was most satisfactory when compared with the usual results obtained in Queensland, although below that secured in 1898, the hitherto record season as to quantity of sugar produced.

The following table gives the results of the cane crop for each of the past five seasons:—

т.

		Year.	wi zrins	Acres Cultivated.	Acres Crushed.	YIE	LD.
					3	Tons Cane.	Tons Sugar.
1902				85,338	59,102	641,927	76,626
1903			•••	111,516	60,375	823,875	91,828
1904		•••		120,317	82,741	1,326,989	*147,688
1905	•••	•••		134,107	96,093	1,415,745	*152,722
1906	,	•••	•••	133,284	98,194	1,728,780	*184,377

* 94 per cent. net titre.

There were 133,284 acres returned as under cane in 1906, against 134,107 in the previous year. Of this, 98,194 acres were harvested for a return of 1,728,780 tons of cane, from which 184,377 tons of sugar were manufactured.

The satisfactory results were rather due to the quantity than to the quality of the cane obtained, as will be seen by a comparison of the average returns for the past five years:—

La.

		Year			5177 Joo	TO EACH AC	Tons of Cane to One Ton		
	AND ADDITIONAL THE PERSON OF THE PARTY OF TH					Tons of Cane.	Tons of Sugar.	of Sugar.	
1902					Hui di	10.86	1:30	8:38	
1903			1		ao Ji la	13.65	1.52	8.97	
1904			boa. 7	a S	W	16.04	1.78	8.99	
1905			nied a	rollay	920,008	14.73	1.59	9.27	
1906					a blor o	17.61	1.88	9.38	

In 1906 there were 17.61 tons of cane obtained from each acre crushed, exceeding by more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons that for 1904, the next best year in this respect of the quinquennium. The average yield of sugar last year to each acre was 1.88 tons, which, as previously stated, has only once been exceeded—namely, in 1898, when a return of 1.99 tons to each acre was obtained. It took more cane to make a ton of sugar in 1906 than in any of the previous five years.

The quality would appear to have declined each year during the period—namely, from 8.38 in 1902 to 9.38 in 1906—probably due to the increased moisture resulting from the improved seasons.

The following table furnishes information as to the results of the crop in the various cane-growing areas of the State:—

Lb.

Division and District,	Area for Plants.	Area Stand-over or Unproductive.	Area Crushed for Sugar.	Total Area for Sugar.	Weight of Cane.	Sugar.	Molasses.
1.83		SPET		440		mignott bin	Cuirns (
Rockingham—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons.
a: 1D 1	140 364	3,698 4,731	14,179 16,170	18,017 21,265	249,858 248,108	25,954 28,566	1,066,204 1,133,576
Total	504	8,429	30,349	39,282	497,966	54,520	2,199,780
Edgecumbe—							Ayr Bowen
Ayr Bowen Mackay	71 18 324	2,418 1,127 10,619	4,800 2,276 20,529	7,289 3,421 31,472	105,481 43,167 317,442	12,696 4,573 34,338	$213,840 \\ 46,560 \\ 3,609,714$
Total	413	14,164	27,605	42,182	466,090	51,607	3,870,114
Port Curtis—							ent-Ourtie
Gladstone		30	21	51	320	*.	Sebali)
		18:31			247	laioT	
Burnett and Wide Bay—							
011111111111111111111111111111111111111	54 nd 57	5,367 3,790	21,033 13,955	26,454 17,802	353,461 318,208	40,841 29,032	1,123,809 913,828
Tiaro Gympie		118	131	249	2,599	10. hts 200	lebanii -
Total	111	9,275	35,119	44,505	674,268	69,873	2,037,637
		09:01				letoQ.	
Moreton-							
Logan Marburg and Rosewood Maroochy Nerang	1 9 7 12	691 489 755 200	1,781 392 2,266 661	2,473 890 3,028 873	30,680 5,633 42,944 10,879	2,583 406 4,324 1,064	86,000 6,050 139,000 35,000
Total	29	2,135	5,100	7,264	90,136	8,377	266,050
TOTAL STATE	1,057	34,033	98,194	133,284	1,728,780	184,377	8,373,581

^{*} Crushed in Bundaberg.

Of the 133,284 acres under cane, 1,057 acres, or about 0.8 per cent., were required for the production of cane for plants, 34,033 acres, or 26 per cent., were "stand over," and were non-productive during 1906. Of the 98,194 acres crushed, 35,119 acres were in the Burnett and Wide Bay division, 30,349 acres in Rockingham, 27,605 acres in Edgecumbe, and 5,100 acres in Moreton. The corresponding acreages in the previous year were: 30,921 acres, 32,984 acres, 27,396 acres, and 4,768 acres.

Cane cultivation is practically confined to within 50 miles of the coast. Taking the five great geographical divisions, it is found that the Burnett-Wide Bay group was the largest producer of sugar last year, returning 38 per cent. of the total output. Of this, 40,841 tons were turned out from Bundaberg-Gin Gin, and 29,032 tons from Childers-Maryborough-Tiaro. Rockingham had the next

[†] Crushed in Maroochy and Maryborough.

largest production—54,520 tons—of which 25,954 tons came from Cairns-Douglas, and 28,566 from Ingham-Mourilyan. Of the Edgecumbe output of 51,607 tons, Mackay contributed 34,338 tons; Ayr, 12.696; and Bowen, 4,573 tons. The southern division of Moreton crushed 332 acres more cane and produced 1,425 tons more sugar in 1906 than in the preceding year.

Of the 1,728,780 tons of cane cut, 674,268 were obtained from Wide Bay-Burnett; 497,966 from

Rockingham; 466,090 from Edgecumbe; and 90,136 from Moreton.

Molasses.—The output of this by-product last year was returned at 8,373,581 gallons. Such a relatively small portion is put to direct profit that it is probable the full quantity is not recorded. Of that appearing on the returns, 1,486,767 gallons were sold; 737,108 were fed to live stock; 1,050,776 gallons were utilised as fertiliser; and 569,094 gallons reported as still on hand; and 4,529,836 gallons, or more than one-half, "run to waste." In view of its proved value as an article of diet for live stock of all kinds, this appears to be a matter for regret. The planters of the Wide Bay and Burnett division appear to be able to dispose of by far the most of this commodity, 860,029 gallons being reported as sold from that locality, besides 89,816 gallons fed to live stock. In the Edgecumbe division substantial quantities—namely, 440,113 gallons and 440,708 respectively—were sold and fed to stock.

There would appear to be but little relation between the quantity of sugar made and of molasses resulting, judging from the figures of the different districts. The variation is indeed so marked as to justify the conclusion already expressed that a good deal of the output of this by-product escapes record. The proportions of molasses as returned to each ton of sugar made in each division last year were— Rockingham, 40 gallons; Edgecumbe, 75 gallons; Burnett-Wide Bay, 29 gallons; Moreton, 32 gallons;

clearly showing that large quantities are not returned.

The average results of the sugar crop in each division and district are given in the following table :-

SUGAR AVERAGES, 1906.

Divisions or Gre	oups and	Distric	cts.			Tons of Cane per Acre Crushed.	Tons of Sugar per Acre Crushed.	Tons of Cane per Ton of Sugar.
Rockingham—				not house	emd)	TO TOTAL TO THE STATE OF THE ST	Joedan	lesa mesinde mige et per
Cairns and Douglas Ingham and Mourilyan				•••	•••	17.62	1.83	9.63
ingham and mournyan	air.			•••	•••	15.34	1.77	8.69
Total	•••		81			16:41	1.80	9.13
Edgecumbe—						921.8 Too		CAAMB Tracks
Avr						21.00		
Rowan	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	21.98	2.65	8.31
Magkar	***				•••	18 97	2.01	9.44
mackay				***	•••	15.46	1.67	9.24
Total	•••		•••		•••	16.88	1.87	9.03
Port Curtis—								
Gladstone	•••	•••	•••		•••	15.24	*	(a
Total	•••	•••	•••	**1		15.24	**************************************	Net Decem
CONTROL DE OF THE OR						er tokusene i kongre		40
Burnett and Wide Bay-							base demand	
Bundaberg and Gin Gin				1		16.81	1	
Childers, Maryborough,	and T	iaro				22.80	1.99	9.65
Gympie	•••					19.84	J +	+
Total	•••					19.20	1.99	
						10 20	1 99	9.65
								retroit n
Moreton—							.,	#890 I
Logan							alud Wale	Data Dain Williamake
Marburg and Rosewood	•••		•••	•••	•••	17:23	1.45	11.88
Maroochy		***	•••			14:37	1.04	13.87
Nerang	•••	•••	•••		•••	18.95	1.91	9.93
	•••	•••				16.46	1.61	10.22
110,000						15.05	101	
Total	0.00					17.67	1.64	10.76

d in Maroochy and Maryborough.

In 1906 there were throughout the State 17.61 tons of cane harvested from each acre crushed. One ton of sugar was obtained from each 9.38 tons of cane crushed, giving a return of 1.88 tons of sugar

Very frequently the best average returns are obtained in the more northerly cane districts, the larger proportion of virgin, or, at least, less denuded soil, and the greater freedom from frost, contributing The petty sessions district of Ayr is generally well in front in connection with average results, and in 1906 stood first as to quality of cane produced, and, at the same time, was only slightly outrivalled by the Childers group as to quantity, for whilst in Ayr there were 21.98 tons of cane cut from each acre, the crop yielded 1 ton of sugar from each 8.31 tons of cane crushed, giving the very satisfactory yield of 2 tons 13 cwt. to each acre cut for crushing. As already stated, the greatest average quantity of cane was obtained at Childers—viz., 22.80 tons to each acre. The cane obtained at Ingham yielded 1 ton of sugar to less than 9 tons of cane, which at first sight is considerably better than that obtained in the Burnett and Wide Bay district; but, as the latter district produced so much more cane to the acre, the result shows the latter locality slightly superior in resulting produce from each acre crushed for the year under review. In the southern division of Moreton the very satisfactory return of 1.91 tons of sugar per acre was secured by a crop averaging 18.95 tons of cane, producing 1 ton of sugar from 9.93 tons of cane.

A comparison of the crops for the two seasons 1905 and 1906 is afforded in the following table:-

Ld

emilianisti in managari i		Cultivation.				Pro	duction.		
Petty Sessions Districts	Area in	Area in	Increase	19	05.	19	906.	Increa — Decreas	
	1905.	1906.	—Decrease in 1906.	Area Crushed.	Sugar.	Area Crushed.	Sugar.	Area Crushed.	Sugar.
776 AN AND AND AND A		111			Janottal	ok signs			8 F. O. Z.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
Ayr	6,583	7,289	706	4,423	10,337	4,800	12,696	377	2,359
Bowen	3,302	3,421	119	2,211	2,741	2,276	4,573	65	1,832
Bundaberg, Gin Gin, and Glad-	26,364	26,505	141	18,395	26,645	21,054	40,841	2,659	14,196
stone Childers, Maryborough, and Tiaro	17,518	17,802	284	12,414	19,728	13,955	29,032	1,541	9,304
Cairns and Douglas	19,695	18,017	-1,678	15,301	26,334	14,179	25,954	1,122	380
Ingham and Mourilyan	23,197	21,265	-1,932	17,683	27,605	16,170	28,566	-1,513	961
Logan	2,491	2,473	18	1,869	2,124	1,781	2,583	_ 88	459
Mackay	30,328	31,472	1,144	20,762	32,380	20,529	34,338	233	1,958
Marburg and Rosewood	543	890	347	250	173	392	406	142	233
Maroochy and Gympie	3,299	3,277	_ 22	2,149	3,945	2,397	4,324	248	379
Nerang	787	873	86	636	710	661	1,064	25	354
Totals, 1905	134,107		724	96,093	152,722	- 0.090	5		No. 4 a
Totals, 1906		133,284				98,194	184,377		
Increase in certain District Decrease in certain District Net Increase in 1906 Net Decrease in 1906	ts, 1906		2,827 3,650 823	(8	a isto			5,057 2,956 2,101	32,035 380 31,655

Of the area under crop the largest increase was at Mackay, there being 1,144 acres more under cane in 1906 than in 1905. Ayr came next, with 706 acres; then West Moreton, with 347 acres; and Childers group, with 284. In the North two important decreases were recorded—Ingham-Mourilyan, 1,932 acres; and Cairns-Douglas, 1,678 acres.

Of the area crushed, the most important increases were the Bundaberg group, 2,659 acres; and the Childers group, 1,541 acres; the larger decreases were—Ingham-Mourilyan, 1,513 acres; and Cairns-Douglas, 1,122 acres.

The following table compares the average results of the crops for the past two seasons in each geographical division:—

Le.

808.55 isr 100.		TO EACH ACRE		TON CANE TO EACH TON SUGAR.			
Division.	Ton	s of Cane.	Tons	f Sugar.	1905.	1906.	
08/18/5 3-8/180	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	LAT 78	. 161	
Rockingham Edgecumbe Port Curtis	13·81 14·49 6·33	16.41 16.88 15.24	1.64 1.66 *	1·80 1·87	8·44 8·73 *	9·13 9·03 *	
Burnett and Wide Bay Moreton	15.58 17.08 14.73	19·20 17·67 17·61	1·50 1·46 1·59	1·99 1·64 1·88	10·39 1·72 9·27	9·65 10·76 9·38	

Here it is at once apparent that the position for the whole State, already referred to, of an increase last year, both in weight of cane and also of sugar to each acre crushed, applied without exception to each district. In the Northern divisions the greater weight of cane was discounted in part by a reduced quantity or quality of the juice, but in Wide Bay-Burnett and in Moreton the quality as well as the quantity was more than maintained.

Information is collected and tabulated as to area cultivated and weight of cane grown and harvested by white labour. The figures issued by this Department necessarily consist of claims made by planters, and, naturally, do not quite agree with the excise figures of the weight of cane upon which bounty has actually been paid. Our figures would, of course, include items which may have been disallowed, those still under consideration, and possibly even some admitted but not yet paid.

The following tables give information on this point:-

L f.
CLAIMED AS GROWN AND HARVESTED BY WHITE LABOUR.

Rebate.		Pet	ty Session	s Distric	t.			Area Crushed for Sugar.	Weight of Cane Harvested.
annue de la company	78256	Section Section	acestă La garretă	oestores.	(1) 3 ()	70.00			
No. 1 at 5s	•••	Cairns and Dougla Ingham and Mour	ıs ilyan	•••		•••		Acres. 6,026 8,352	Tons. 108,051 135,954
		Total	••••		•••			14,378	244,005
							Sol		
No. 2 at 4s. 8d	•••	Ayr Bowen Mackay		•••		•••	•••	2,579 1,968 15,496	54,764 37,267 245,749
	# 20,65 000,85	Total	•••	•••	•••	***		20,043	337,780
	88A S								
No. 3 at 4s. 4d	301	Bundaberg, Gin G Childers, Marybor			•••			16,950 11,499	291,459 262,596
		Total		•••	•••			28,449	554,055
	100,1						100		
No. 4 at 4s		Logan Maroochy and Gy Nerang Marburg and Rose	•	•••	•••			1,773 2,089 661 392	30,575 $41,020$ $10,879$ $5,633$
		Total	•••	•••	•••			4,915	88,107
		Grand Tot	al	•••		•••		67,785	1,223,947

Lg.

		19	03.	19	04.	19	05.	190	3.
and Carrie		Tonnage of Cane.	Amount of Bonus.						
dons in ancea	98 07	r deaq esti	aoi agoso	out to oth	or aginew	t sait some	neroa alciari	spolmoitale o	
			£		£		£	noismin las	£
1st District		37,660	9,415	32,131	8,002	35,459	8,850	235,346	59,528
2nd "		106,333	24,811	166,441	38,620	171,967	40,256	331,154	77,268
3rd ",		40,283	8,728	143,421	31,055	217,300	47,105	543,679	117,792
4th "	•••	37,500	7,500	37,891	7,534	76,184	15,339	87,256	17,450
Total	•••	221,776	50,454	379,884	85,211	500,910	111,550	1,197,435	272,038
1000		Source 18	1001	har bare	0.0		2001		

Producers claim to have harvested 1,223,947 tons of cane upon which white-labour bounty was payable. The Excise Department has paid upon 1,197,435 tons, a difference of 26,512 tons, equal to 2 per cent. on the former's figure.

From Table Lf may be ascertained both the quantity of white-grown cane produced in 1906 and also the area from which it was cut. In Rockingham, or district No. 1 of the Excise Department, 47 per cent. of the acreage and 49 per cent. of the production was white grown. In Edgecumbe, or district No. 2, 73 per cent. of area and 72 per cent. of production; Burnett-Wide Bay, 81 per cent. of area and 82 per cent. of production; and in Moreton, 96 per cent. of area and 98 per cent. of production.

Table Lg shows for each of the last four years the gradually increasing tonnage of cane upon which bounty has been paid, rising from 221,776 tons in 1903 to 1,197,435 tons in 1906.

Outside the capital invested in the cultivation of sugar-cane, a large sum of money is represented by mills and machinery engaged in the extraction of sugar from the cane. Particulars on this point are furnished in the following table:—

Lh.

					and the second	VA	LUE.	
el el	det gaivoffet edt			ei di	Works.	Hands Employed.	Machinery.	Land and Premises
Refineries Juice Mills Sugar Mills	operation, 1906	{	MALLIAN 	Tallia Milia	No. 2 5 50	No. 345 43 2,833	£ 212,844 24,200 1,644,260	\$ 95,000 2,660 203,432
	Total		A 1100.11		57	3,221	1,881,304	301,092

There were the same number of factories engaged in the production and refining of sugar in 1906 as in 1905—namely, 57. Of these, 2 were refineries, 5 were juice-mills, and 50 both crushed cane and made sugar.

There were nearly 900 more hands employed in the latter year, whilst there was evidently considerable addition to the machinery, the value of which was returned in 1905 at £1,666,872, and in 1906 at 1,881,304.

There was a considerable improvement in the financial position of factories established under the provisions of the Sugar Works Guarantee Acts, as will be seen from the following comparative statement, the figures for which have been courteously supplied by the Comptroller of Central Sugar Mills:—

	19	05.	1906.		
Number of mills to which advances have been made under the Sugar Works Guarantee Acts	1	1	11		
Under other conditions		2	2		
Number of tramway companies under Sugar Works Guarantee Acts		1	1		
	£	s. d.	£	s.	d.
Total amount of advances to 31st December under Sugar	×00 =00		¥0.0.000	0	
Works Guarantee Acts	532,786	0 6	536,239	3	5
Under other conditions	52,500	0 0	52,500	0	0
Indebtedness to 31st December under the Sugar Works					
Guarantee Acts, including special temporary advances	530,584	4 11	499,408	12	2
Under other conditions	18,566	17 7	15,578	11	5
Showing a reduction in the amount of indebtedness on the two accounts	of £34,1	.63 18s	. 11d.		

Sugar Consumption.—To base the consumption of sugar, or, indeed, of almost any commodity, on the production plus net import of any one year would be palpably misleading, as the question of stocks at the beginning and end of the year is an all-important one. Taken over a series of years, the average annual per capita consumption for each State has been determined with sufficient definiteness for practical purposes for another year or two, when a fresh average, covering a more recent period, may become necessary.

The following table shows the estimated consumption of sugar for each State and for New Zealand for 1906:—

Li.

Return showing the Annual Consumption of Sugar for the Year 1906, based on the Average Annual Consumption per Capita of the Mean Population, for a Series of Years.

turosas odr ilinu guinas i paginas co mo s ar ulas (il	Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total Federated States.	New Zealand.	Total Australasia
Consumption for the Year 1906—Tons Average Annual Consumption per Capita for a Series of Years. To the nearest lb.	27,115 114	70,981 105	52,589 96	17,092 101	11,947 103	7,419 92	187,143 102·4	41,581	228,724 102·7

This gives the consumption for the Commonwealth at 187,143 tons. An estimate based on the figures for five years, 1901-5, gives a somewhat larger amount, and, in view of the revival of manufacture, it is possible that the figures in the table are under rather than over the mark; but, on the other hand, as an analysis of the figures for the more recent quinquennium would allot the increase almost entirely to Queensland, where there is nothing to justify the assumption of so large an increase in per capita consumption, it appears to me not unreasonable to assume that the increased consumption was more

apparent than real, and is due to a disturbance in the balance of stocks held at the beginning and end of the period, brought about by Queensland's greater production in the last year of the computation as compared with the year immediately preceding the quinquennium. This greater production amounted to over 60,000 tons, and must create a difference in volume of stock held, thus well illustrating the fallacy of averages taken over a restricted period.

The largest relative consumer is Queensland, with 114 lb. per head of population, followed by New South Wales with 105, and Western Australia, 103 lb. The greatly larger per capita demand for sugar in the first-named State induces conjecture as to whether the volume of production is so accurately determined as the volume of barter, leading to—if the former is in any way exaggerated—an overestimate of Queensland's consumption.

The important point, however, remains, that during 1906 the production of sugar within the Commonwealth was decidedly greater than the local demand, and the question of foreign export is now a factor for consideration by our manufacturers.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Information on this point is furnished in the following table:—

Lj.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of SUGAR during 1905 for each Australian State from and to places beyond the Commonwealth.

accepted him to accept the control of the control o					4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		
800,108	State.	ESS.E			Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
Queensland New South Wales Victoria South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		production , all meet to:to: to:	L edit di		Tons. 37 10,669 14,004 148 21 1,220	Tons. 218 2,279 5,384 3,275 2	Tons. 181 8,390 8,620 3,127 19 1,220
ode tohan Total	Commonwealt	h	i Laimpio	0.00	26,099	11,158	14,941

- Excess of Exports.

The exports, of course, do not comprise sugar forming a part of some other commodity, such as beer, jam, &c.

It will be seen that the imports for 1905 exceeded the exports by some 14,941 tons, and from evidence given before the Tariff Commission it appears probable that this has been considerably exceeded during 1906.

COTTON.

The area shown as under cotton in 1906 is less than that returned for 1905. In not a few instances experimental plots were destroyed by unpropitious weather, and in other cases ignorance resulted in planting unsuitable varieties from which, for climatic reasons, a payable crop would not mature. In a number of cases, however, the harvest has been satisfactory, and, with the experience gained during the past three year, an extension of the area planted is to be looked for.

<u> 10 . 2 1/6-01</u>	608 7	m b	unto A	James	Ti Th	or red	190	5.	1906	
Rockingham Port Curtis Moreton Downs Elsewhere		egel (2 ev . lo delogo evve 			Pagy Constitution of the c		Area—Acres. 24 11 112 12 12 12	Lb. 18,000 1,885 78,283 3,580 11,260	Area—Acres. 52 12 56 8 10	Lb. 20,525 15,389 38,617 1,950 900

It will be noticed from the above that the falling off is principally in the Moreton district. Inquiry has shown, however, that some at least of the shortage has been made up, but as the planting was only undertaken quite late in 1906, the crop was not sufficiently advanced to be considered as belonging to the year under review. Caravonica cotton does not come into bearing until the second year, and plantings of this variety have also been made during 1906, and will help to swell the returns for 1907. The returns quoted above show that the crop is a profitable one, and will in all probability attract more attention as the method of its cultivation and the habits of the different varieties become

Hybridisation of cotton has invited much attention and with considerable success, as varieties of improved quality and enlarged yield promise to become fixed. The crucial question is "picking." With a mechanical contrivance for this, the position of Queensland as a cotton-producing country is assured. In the States it is reported that great success has attended one invention, and the cost reduced one-half. The Ipswich Cotton-spinning Mills have been secured by a new proprietary, and it is announced that they intend manufacturing cotton yarns and calicoes.

ARROWROOT.

Except in one district in the Northern part of the State, the cultivation of arrowroot for mercantile purposes is confined to the south-eastern corner of Queensland; small areas are grown elsewhere, but such tuber is practically all utilised for food for pigs. Neither area nor production varied materially from the result shown for 1905. Particulars respecting the crop for the past two years are compared in the following table:—

M.

Division and Petty Sessions District.	Linekanile	1905.	fleexes ed 1	906.	Increase	or Decrease -
Division and Tetty Sessions District.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
Rockingham—		la Handana and a salah		A second as deep	The state of the s	I Tollo
Herberton		8	2	10	- 2	2
Mourilyan	. 26	320	25	300	- 1	— 20
Total Rockingham	30	328	27	310	— 3	— 18
Moreton—	own i Jan					
Beaudesert	. 1	10		•••	- 1	- 10
Brisbane	1	4		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	- 1	- 4
Caboolture		lito gan at a	1	4	1	4
Dugandan			2	4	2	4
Logan	0.5	957	93	934		- 23
Marburg	1	2	3	8	2	6
Maroochy	10	238	15	176	- 3	— 62
Nerang	049	2,848	241	2,613	- 2	- 235
Rosewood	9	50	8	173	5	123
Woodford	2	9	3	19		10
Total Moreton	. 363	4,118	366	3,931	3	- 187
Total State	. 393	4,446	393	4,241		— 205

It will be seen that of the total area cultivated in the Moreton district 334 acres out of a total of 366 acres were grown in the contiguous districts of Logan and Nerang, whence also nearly all the mercantile article is derived, the only exception being the district of Mourilyan, where also a small factory is in operation. The following table shows the quantity of arrowroot manufactured:—

Ma.

	Pe	tty Sessions	District.			Hands Employed.	Tuber.	Arrowroot.
08				. US.			Tons.	Lb.
Mourilyan Logan	83			 		11 5	300 700	67,200 142,010
Nerang Others				 		25	2,464 200	514,928 35,840
Juners				 •••	•••			
	To	otal		 		41	3,664	759,978

The tuber appears to have contained more starch per ton in 1906 than in-1905, taking only 3,664 tons to produce 759,978 lb. against 4,013 tons producing 758,520 lb. in the latter year. The industry has not advanced in recent years. Some of the manufactured article finds its way outside the State, as will be seen by the following statement:—

M b.

			IMI	PORTS.	EXI	PORTS.	PRODUCTION.		
	Year.	50	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Manufacturer Value.	
1902 1903 1904 1905 1906		 ::3	5,648 264 53 2,240	£ 59 7 1 12	260.719 360.748 331,454 597,325 491,771	£ 3,872 5,058 4,417 5,439 3,949	192,702 683,883 740,715 758,520 759,978	£ 1,766 6,903 4,082 4,028 3,639	

Very little was sent outside Australia, the only items being—United Kingdom, 4,700 lb., £32; Canada, 1,000 lb., £12; United States, 4,459 lb., £29.

These prices of about 15s. per cwt. seem low when compared with 6d. to 7d. per lb. secured in London for Bermuda arrowroot. Queensland has to fight in London against the prejudice attached to the fact that her product is the starch of the Canna edulis and not of the Maranta arundinacea. This

prejudice can only be overcome by convincing the consumer of the intrinsic merit of the Queensland article, which is said to be undoubted by persons competent to express an opinion. This might take a considerable time to accomplish, and to do it, it would be necessary to secure for some time perhaps a regularity of supply and shipment to the United Kingdom at whatever price could be obtained, so that it might be systematically introduced to the retail buyer.

A firm of London experts have stated that 2,000 to 3,000 tons could be placed there annually at £12 per ton. This seems very low, and would perhaps hardly pay; but it is pointed out that St. Vincent arrowroot is now placed there at about £14 per ton, and it is implied that the £12 is a low quotation, that would probably soon be exceeded on the excellence of the Queensland article being recognised.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco-growers, who have hitherto been practically confined to the Texas and Inglewood districts, were particularly unfortunate during 1906. Climatic conditions were such as to preclude planting, as seed beds so far failed as to leave an insufficient supply of young plants for setting out. Indeed, in the two districts mentioned, seventeen farmers who have cultivated the plant for several successive years were unable to place any land under this crop in 1906, whilst those who continued planting were only able to cultivate a much smaller area than usual. Those plants, however, which were placed in the field, when once established, flourished well, returning between 9 and 10 cwt. of dried leaf to the acre—rather less than in 1905, but considerably better than in any other year of the decennium. Particulars of the crop are given in the following table:—

N.

198		8	19	905.	19	006.	bac	Too W	
Division and Petty Sessions	ons District.		Area. Produce Dried Leaf.		Area.	Produce Dried Leaf.	Increase or Decrease —		
		6	Acres.	Cwt.	Acres.	Cwt.	Acres.	Cwt.	
Rockingham— Cardwell			2	20	6	27	4,	7	
Moreton — Nerang	yeurioz doundyn			53	7	67	2	14	
Downs—		0017/20				901117760711111			
Goondiwindi Inglewood			$\begin{array}{c} 4\\162\end{array}$	29 2,089	61	702	- 4 - 101	-29 $-1,38$	
Killarney Texas	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		$\begin{array}{c} 4\\752\end{array}$	63 7,946	591	15 5,643	$-\frac{3}{-161}$	$-\frac{48}{-2,308}$	
Warwick			4	30			- 4	_ 30	
Total Downs			926	10,157	653	6,360	— 273	- 3,79	
Total State		•••	933	10,230	666	6,454	— 267	- 3,770	

It would appear that there is an opening for the cultivation of cigar leaf, more particularly in the Northern districts, where experimental areas have been planted during the current year. The result from one of these plots has proved so successful that the growers intend to extend operations, and others will probably go into the industry, and thus bring about a considerable expansion, more particularly as the market for high-grade leaf is far from being overstocked. The quantity of tobacco imported and entered for home consumption for 1905 and 1906 are tabulated below:—

Na.

Year	103033	То	bacco, &c.			Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.*
1905	{	Manufactured Unmanufactured Cigars Cigarettes Snuff			•••	1,178,092 19,780 43,636 132,671	1,157,950 19,780 42,667 99,663
	688.00 613.04 67 086.863	Total	200.100 100.100			1,374,872	1,320,722
906	{	Manufactured Unmanufactured Cigars		•••		$1,290,774 \\955 \\60,072$	1,281,653 466 50,016
		Cigarettes Snuff	•••	•••		144,637 494	114,154 261
a hours and a		Total	•••			1,496,932	1,446,550

^{*} Including imports, produce of other States, duty free.

Considerably more manufactured tobacco entered the State during 1906 than in the previous year; probably the consumption during more prosperous times would increase sufficiently to account for this, the larger quantity being distributed between tobacco used as such, cigars, and cigarettes. A second factory was established in Queensland last year, but much of the tobacco used is introduced by the Southern combination, which to a great extent controls the Australian market.

COFFEE.

There is an import duty on the raw bean of 3d. per lb., which should prove a substantial protection to the grower. The yield per acre in 1905 was considerably below what might be reasonably expected, as in many cases the trees were fully matured. The cyclone which visited the Northern coast early in 1906 was the means of destroying a considerable area in at least two districts, but apart from that catastrophe the average results were by far the best on record. Details of the crop for the past two years are subjoined:—

0.

DIVISION AND PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICT.	N	fot Be	aring.		is enough	per	e Yield Acre ring).	1906. Increase or Decrease—	1906. Increase or Decrease — in Yield.		
District.	18	905.	1906.	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.	Bearing Area.
Rockingham—	Ac	eres.	Acres.	Acres.	Lb.	Acres.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Acres.	Lb.
Cairns Douglas		2	2	106 10	24,499 5,016	94 7	31,745 2,500	231 502	338 357	- 12 - 3	-2,516
Mounilyon		8	3	6 2 33	4,480 120 18,640	3 4 15	2,550 220 6,720	747 60 565	850 55 448	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 3 \\ & 2 \\ - & 18 \end{bmatrix}$	-1,930 100 $-11,920$
m 1 m 1 m	-	10	5	157	52,755	123	43,735	336	356	- 34	- 9,020
Edgecumbe— Mackay]	11	12	32	9,516	30	30,834	297	1,028	_ 2	21,318
Port Curtis— Rockhampton]	14	от л	3	800	11	600	267	55	8	_ 200
Wide Bay and Burnett— Maryborough	391 A		A 03	5	1,500	6	2,612	300	435	1	1,112
Moreton— Maroochy		9	22	38	17,659	46	29,664	465	645	8	12,005
Other District— Cook			1		16 0 84 1	8	00			do	organ Maryboros
Total State		44	40	235	82,230	216	107,445	350	497	- 19	25,215

As has been the case for several years, the crop in the vicinity of Herberton yielded well, although the average result was less than half that obtained in 1904. The plantations at Mackay exhibit a marked improvement, averaging 1,028 lb. per acre, against only 297 in 1905. In the Maroochy district an average of 645 lb. per acre over the substantial area of 46 acres was obtained. The yield in Cairns shows some improvement, probably due to the more matured condition of the plantations.

PUMPKINS AND MELONS.

There is no great inducement to extend the area planted with these gourds beyond that necessary to satisfy local requirements. It is true that the former is of considerable value to the dairyman, both for his cattle and pigs, but the demand is limited, and from its bulky and awkward nature this vegetable is unfit for transport to distant places. The crop is very frequently planted amongst maize, in order that it may receive shelter from the extreme heat of the sun. There were 12,528 acres planted in 1906 yielding 54,419 tons, against 10,606 acres and 37,079 tons in 1905.

FRUIT.

As previously remarked in my comments on coffee, the cyclone in the North devastated most permanent crops. Oranges, bananas, and mangoes were in many cases totally destroyed. The fruit fly was in evidence in many places, and is like to so continue until concerted action is taken, and it is very improbable that it will be effectively dealt with except by the adoption of compulsory methods. Vines did better than for several previous years, although hailstones played havoc with the fruit in some cases. Bananas suffered more severely from the cyclone than any other crop, the loss in area in the district of Cairns and Mourilyan amounting to 1,250 acres, whilst Cardwell recorded little more than half a crop. The late frosts on old plantations of pineapples in the Brisbane district necessitating replanting is largely accountable for the diminution in area under that fruit in that district. This crop, as a whole, however, showed considerable improvement. Citrus fruits, principally represented by the orange, did well, but the crop of mangoes was a failure in nearly every district. Strawberries just held their own in area, but the crop showed a marked improvement on that of 1905. Apple-planting continued during the year, whilst the crop showed a small additional area of matured trees.

VINES, GRAPES, AND WINE.

Not only was a much larger area recorded as productive during 1906 than in the previous year, but the return per acre was over 2 cwt. better. Particulars respecting the past two years is given in the following table:—

doi teo leta finit galadari in aveni fili		VINEYARD.	Carros Cathored	Average Yield per Acre		
Year.	Acres Bearing.	Acres not Bearing.	Total.	Grapes Gathered.	(Bearing).	
1905	1,717 1,788	327 282	2,044 2,070	3,017,743 3,572,570	1,758 1,998	

It will be noticed that 71 more acres came into bearing in 1906, and that notwithstanding this large percentage of young vines which could hardly be expected to bear as heavily as more matured plants, the return per acre was 1,998 lb. as against 1,758 lb. in the previous year. This is the highest recorded since the devastation caused by the dry seasons of 1902-4, and, with favourable climatic conditions, it may be expected that the yields of over a ton to the acre experienced in 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1901 will again be shortly recorded. The average returns for each productive vine were—1904, 2.68 lb.; 1905, 2.51 lb.; and 1906, 2.85 lb.; showing a markedly better yield in the latter year. A comparison of the crop for 1905 and 1906 is shown by the following table:—

Qa.

							AREA UNDE	R VINES.			
Petty 8	essions D	istrict.		1905.		12.0	1906.	91	Increase	1905.	1906.
			Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total Area.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total Area.	Decrease – in Latter Year.	Grapes Gathered.	Grapes Gathered.
14.								-			
D 1 1			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Lb.	Lb.
Brisbane			 268	28	296	260	20	280	-16	349,313	460,388
Gatton	• • •		 96	10	106	133	6	139	33	204,150	445,671
Jympie			 31	12	43	40	7	47	4	34,551	59,078
Highfields			 29	5	34	55	1	56	22	100,566	201,726
Logan			 60	10	70	51	6	57	-13	99,374	80,329
Maryboroug	h		 36	5	4.1	43	3	46	5	79,615	60,237
Rockhampto	n		 62	9	71	63	11	74	3	78,507	61,044
Roma			 296	119	415	349	118	467	52	289,040	440,186
Rosewood			 52		52	51		51	- 1	5,900	64,530
South Brisb	ane		 126	4	130	124	2	126	- 4	269,412	229,374
Stanthorpe			 33	48	81	48	39	87	6	51,080	80,230
Coowoomba			192	6	198	186	6	192	- 6	492,192	409,218
Warwick			 57	6	63	46	6	52	-11	102,714	132,144
All other Di			 379	65	444	339	57	396	-48	861,329	848,415
	Total		 1,717	327	2,044	1,788	282	2,070	26	3,017,743	3,572,570

There was a somewhat smaller area returned by each of the metropolitan districts, and although North Brisbane had a considerably better yield than in the previous year, the crop on the south side fell short of that in 1905. Gatton, Highfields, Roma, Rosewood, and Warwick showed improvement, but excessive rain and hailstorms injured the grapes in other places. Roma in particular showed a considerable increase, both in area cultivated with this frut, and in production. The vines at Rosewood, which suffered so severely from hail in 1905, recovered to a considerable extent from the effects of the injury, as rather more than a half a normal crop resulted. The following table shows for five years the results obtained from each of the four most important districts of the State:—

Qb.

Petty Sessions District.	ili ni	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Vilatos	Average per Acre.	Average per Acre.	Average per Acre.	Average per Acre.	Average per Acre.
Brisbane South Brisbane Tcowoomba Total State		2,536 1,358 1,827 2,601 1,755	2.310 1,872 1,961 1,666 1,590	1,761 1,494 1,976 1,947 1,875	Lb. 1,303 976 2,138 2,564 1,758	1,771 1,261 1,850 2,200 1,998

The average obtained over the whole of Queensland was the best of the quinquennium, but was much short of what has been obtained in earlier years. The relatively great increase in Roma, where nearly a quarter of all the vines are planted, is largely responsible for this better average, although the

district of Brisbane also forms a noticeable factor. In both the other districts a falling off is recorded, attributed in both cases to excessive rain just when the fruit was nearing maturity. The wine industry does not expand, as will be seen from the following statement:—

_		
\cap	0	
w.	(5	

				9		
		Years.		Number of Makers.	Quantity of Wine Made.	Quantity of Brandy Distilled.
1902	•••	 	 -	 391	Gallons. 100,852	Gallons 2,199
1903		 •••	 	 251	38,558	692
1904		 	 	 309	60,433	574
1905		 	 	 32 0	66,926	1,194
1906		 	 	 313	65,016	628

With a very few exceptions, wine is only made by farmers for their own use. Of course, a substantial proportion of the total output is made by the few who manufacture for sale. Naturally, it is by these that the little brandy that is recorded is distilled. The whole industry is attempted on quite a limited scale, although the suitability of Queensland for the production of wine is beyond dispute. The number of persons engaged in wine-making is given below:—

Qd.

	-						1900.			
		Petty Se	ssions Di	istrict.				Number of Makers.	Quantity of Wine Made.	Quantity of Brandy Distilled.
		hietze	relle	18.38	d bits		d ba	e galoumsia du	Gallons.	Gallons.
Brisbane								9	7,390	228
Clifton								15	936	
Gatton								28	3,205	
Highfields								10	591	
Logan								29	2,040	
Roma		•••				•••		4	11,300	400
South Brisbane								18	5,297	
Toowoomba								92	15,889	
All other Distri	cts							108	18,368	without too o
To	otal	lo ni bo					iodail.	313	65,016	628

It will be seen that in no district do the size of the establishments warrant more than a passing notice; even in Roma the average output was under 300 gallons.

BANANAS.

The result of the cyclone is plainly seen in the following table, where the districts of Cairns, Cardwell, and Mourilyan suffered most severely.

R

	A	rea.	Produ	ction.	Increase or Decrease —		
Petty Sessions District.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	Area.	Quantity.	
and the second s	Acres.	Acres.	Bunches.	Bunches.	Acres.	Bunches.	
Brisbane	353	353	48,025	63,939	Acres.	15,914	
Cairns	1.399	808	307,369	156,663	- 591	-150,706	
Cardwell	610	626	243,200	130,180	16	-113,020	
Logan	86	88	15,476	13,927	2	-1,549	
Maroochy	448	491	127,726	143,644	43	15,918	
Maryborough	118	121	22,070	22,806	3	736	
Mourilyan	2,632	1,966	1,643,447	614,547	— 666	-1,028,900	
Redcliffe	150	196	39,658	116,651	46	76,993	
All other Districts	402	514	62,297	80,676	112	18,379	
Total	6,198	5,163	2,509,268	1,343,033	-1,035	-1,166,235	

In the Northern districts the cultivation of bananas is mainly in the hands of Chinese, on lands leased by them. They rarely adopt the careful methods of cultivation employed by them in connection with market gardening, but crop until the soil is exhausted, and then desert that area, taking up a fresh lease somewhere in the vicinity. Subsequent to the destruction of the plantations by the cyclone in 1906, a considerable number of Chinese deserted their old holdings, and either left the locality altogether, or for some reason delayed replanting. Some recovery from the catastrophe has, however, been made in the affected districts; whilst taking an advantage of circumstances an increased area was planted under this crop in the Maroochy and Redeliffe districts.

The average returns for the Northern districts—which contribute the bulk of the total production—proving very indifferent, seriously affected the average obtained for the whole State, which was far below that for the previous year. The returns per acre in principal districts, with the figures for 1905 in brackets, were—Brisbane, 181 (136); Cairns, 194 (220); Cardwell, 208 (399); Logan, 158 (180); Maroochy, 293 (285); Maryborough, 188 (187); Mourilyan, 313 (624); Redcliffe, 595 (264); and the whole State, 260 (405).

PINEAPPLES.

The yield secured from this crop, although short of that obtained in the first five years of the decennium, was the highest recorded since 1901. Particulars respecting the crop for 1905 and 1906 are presented in the following table:—

	S.														
necessary of Brandy			niW los etc	liango M	1905.	19	06.	Increase or Decrease —							
Petty Session	ns Dis	trict.		Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.						
D: 1			858	Acres.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.						
Brisbane				776	238,867	715	319,990	— 61	81,123						
Caboolture				55	6,347	37	5,177	-18	-1,170						
Cairns				71	46,560	74	29,000	3	-17,560						
Cleveland			1	291	58,791	353	57,868	62	— 923						
Logan				189	58,993	211	74,907	22	15,914						
Maroochy		mvzo.	month.	171	22,266	223	28,688	52	6,422						
Maryborough		SH 50.2	0133,191	82	24,302	76	28,232	- 6	3,930						
Redcliffe				28	9,740	38	6,820	10	-2,920						
Rockhampton				44	6,650	51	8,070	7	1,420						
South Brisbane		90. 41. 9		43	11,027	38	10.488	— 5	— 539						
All other Districts				95	23,340	110	32,729	15	9,389						
Total				1,845	506,883	1,926	601,969	81	95,086						

The late and severe frosts seriously affected plantations in the vicinity of Brisbane; in some cases the latter were destroyed, and in others much deteriorated, so that up to the time of the collection of statistics some 60 acres had not been replanted. This shortage, however, was more than compensated for by increased areas in Cleveland, Maroochy, and Logan, and to a smaller extent in other places. Altogether there were 1,926 acres under this plant in 1906 as compared with 1,845 acres in the previous year, the average return per acre being 313 dozen against 275 dozen in 1905. This fruit is in demand for canning, quite an important industry in connection therewith having sprung up during the last few years, the quantity for 1906 being returned at 1,325,544 lb., valued at £13,457; the weight is slightly less than that for 1905, but the value appears to be decidedly higher. There appears to be every prospect of the trade in this commodity attaining important proportions.

The bulk of the Queensland fruit is at present preserved in the slice, the size of fruit available to the canner not being suitable for preserving whole. The latter is a much more marketable article, and to a considerable extent is the one exported from Singapore. Pineapples preserved in chunks instead of slices, or even pulped for marmalade-making, it is believed could find a market.

ORANGES.

The crop for the 1906 season proved, as was anticipated when writing my last report, eminently satisfactory. The following table furnishes particulars showing details in the more important districts for the past two years:—

Petty Session	ons Di	istrict.	Ar	ea.	Bearing, 1906.	Not yet Bearing, 1906.	Prod	uction.	Increase or Decrease-		
- Sanotung t		2000	1905.	1906.	Area.	Area.	1905.	1906.	Area.	Production.	
Beaudesert Bowen Brisbane Brisbane Caboolture Cairns Cardwell Charters Towers Cleveland Cook Douglas Esk Gatton Gympie Herberton Logan Mackay Maroochy Maryborough Mourilyan Nerang Re leliffe			Acres. 22 161 53 39 62 114 201 28 32 51 68 30 189 58 31 129 44 730 302 34 129	Acres. 19 208 49 52 59 127 209 32 37 47 63 30 180 65 35 142 25 770 289 35 118	Acres. 17 128 40 35 32 52 86 22 22 46 43 21 154 38 24 105 19 379 189 26 73	Acres. 2 80 9 17 27 75 123 10 15 1 20 9 26 27 11 37 6 391 100 9 45	Dozen. 18,980 93,816 15,153 12,116 47,241 117,179 159,070 40,740 16,899 51,955 57,972 23,927 217,208 36,951 40,808 114,631 32,685 579,856 214,189 33,749 15,592	Dozen. 25,720 173,707 40,540 28,674 79,620 40,713 58,095 47,945 25,462 47,065 30,484 50,496 400,047 45,130 29,627 123,711 25,518 799,564 364,849 21,662 264,457	Acres. - 3 47 - 4 13 - 3 13 8 4 5 - 4 - 5 9 7 4 13 - 19 40 - 13 1 - 11	Dozen. 6,740 79,891 25,387 16,558 32,379 - 76,466 - 100,975 7,205 8,563 - 4,890 - 27,488 26,569 182,839 8,179 - 11,181 9,080 - 7,167 219,708 150,660 - 12,087 248,865	
Reschiffe Rockhampton South Brisbane Tiaro Toowoomba All other District	 		29 70 38 46 52 336	35 82 39 35 55 353	26 40 22 22 51 238	9 42 17 13 4 115	14,795 31,190 8,443 25,282 73,588 241,932	21,475 39,088 20,848 30,326 53,988 310,390	6 12 1 - 11 3 18	6,680 7,898 12,405 5,044 - 19,600 68,458	
Total		Jase .	 3,078	3,190	1,950	1,240	2,335,947	3,199,201	112	863,254	

It will be noticed that in several districts a smaller area was reported than in 1905. In Gatton, for instance, there appears a loss of 9 acres, and it is stated in connection with this matter that in many cases the fruit trees were neglected for dairying. In Maryborough a number of trees were ploughed out in disgust at the paucity of results, owing to the ravages of the fruit fly. Nerang also complained of flying

foxes, but, as a whole, the orange-grower was fairly rewarded, the yield per acre being the best of the decennium. There were 100 more acres returned as bearing in 1906 than in the previous year, and 112 acres more altogether under cultivation. The district of Maroochy exceeded all other localities in production, 799,564 dozen being returned as having been grown there. Gatton made a substantial recovery in yield, but was still short of the return obtained in 1904, when 494,968 dozen were obtained. Cairns, Cardwell, and Mourilyan exhibited shortages, as might have been expected, whilst the fruit in Toowoomba was injured by rain. The total yield amounted to 3,199,201 dozen, or an average to the bearing area of 1,641 dozen per acre. The average to each tree in bearing was 18°23 dozen, against 14°03 dozen in 1905, and 17°52 dozen in 1904; so that not only was the yield per tree a good one, but, by the fact that a large area was fruitful, the benefit of the excellent harvest would be experienced by many.

MANGOES.

In collecting statistics respecting fruit trees, it is found that some kinds are more frequently than others planted promiscuously about the holding, instead of with regularity like an orchard, the beauty of the foliage no doubt being a contributing cause. It is found in such cases that when the crop obtained is not a remunerative one there is a strong tendency on the part of the farmer to ignore its existence altogether. The mango is frequently planted as much for ornament and shade as for its fruit, and is seldom grown by itself in a distinctive plantation. It, therefore, becomes practically impossible to keep from year to year a satisfactory check on the returns of acreage. Small areas carrying a few trees, which are omitted one year from the collection through the cause above-given, will appear the following year in the returns if the season is a prolific one. The following table gives particulars for the past two years:—

U.

				Are	ea.			Produc	etion.		
Petty Sessi	ons D	istrict.		- 208	188	Bearing,	Not yet Bearing,	0.3		. Increase or	Decrease -
ainotem seis				1905.	1906.	1906.	1906.	1905.	1906.	pos od III w	06.
	200	an lon	135, (1)	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Dozen.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen
Bowen			200	24	27	18	9	58,807	79,862	3	21,053
Brisbane		1	36 1010	18	22	12	10	7,300	6,893	4	- 407
Bundaberg				28	26	25	1	52,090	1,498	- 2	- 50,592
Cairns				10	8	7	1	49,334	44,060	- 2	- 5,274
Cleveland				13	8	6	2	5,169	30,508	- 5	25,339
Cook				16	14	14		116,600	91,070	- 2	- 25,530
Douglas				11	13	9	4	43,310	41,124	2	- 2,186
Ingham				13	15	13	2	54,075	23,504	2	- 30,57
Logan				22	24	20	4	12,752	26,787	2	14,03
Mackay				46	46	29	17	151,004	57,554		- 93,450
Maroochy				10	9	4	5	3,735	4,464	- 1	729
Maryborough				33	26	21	5	60,100	4,351	- 7	- 55,749
Mourilyan				13	3	2	1	61,226	120	- 10	- 61,100
Rockhampton				28	24	16	8	41,594	13,244	- 4	- 28,350
South Brisban	е			10	9	4	5	5,807	1,580	- 1	- 4,22
Tiaro				10	10	7	3	8,973	4,465		- 4,508
Townsville			9	15	14	12	2	46,612	73,674	- 1	27,065
All other Distr	ricts			54	46	33	13	132,260	37,082	- 8	- 95,178
Total				374	344	252	92	910,748	541,840	- 30	- 368,908

In many instances, especially in the Southern part of the State, considerable crops set, but subsequently fell from the trees, never reaching maturity. After the good yield of 1905 it was not to be expected that the crop would be so heavy during the succeeding year. In 1905 the yield per acre of bearing trees amounted to 3,087 dozen, whilst in 1906 this fell to 2,150 dozen. In Mourilyan the major part of the trees were destroyed, but the shortage, apart from the special circumstances in this district, appears almost general, Bowen, Logan, and Townsville being notable exceptions. The total yield was only 541,840 dozen, compared with 910,748 dozen in the previous year, whilst the acreage was only 30 acres less, of which Mourilyan contributed 10 acres.

STRAWBERRIES.

There does not appear to be much desire to extend the culture of this fruit. Probably the cost of cultivation and picking is accountable for this, in addition to which freight and packing form no inconsiderable item of expense. The locale appears to have changed of recent years, for Maroochy, although originally the chief centre of production, has now to give place to Cleveland, a locality situated considerably nearer the metropolis. Details respecting the crop for the last two years may be gathered from the following table:—

	Ai	ea.	Produc	tion.	Increase of	Decrease -
Petty Sessions District.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1906.	1906.
Brisbane	6 70 5 59 16	Acres. 9 5 74 7 51 10 5	Quarts. 7,312 4,917 60,293 810 55,536 6,876 2,484	Quarts. 6,370 3,850 132,646 775 75,427 5,977 2,928	Acres 3 - 1 4 2 - 8 - 6	Quarts 942 - 1,067 - 72,353 - 35 - 19,891 - 899 - 444
Total	. 173	161	138,228	227,973	- 12	89,745

The yield per acre was more satisfactory than in either of the two preceding years—viz., 1,416 quarts against 799 quarts in 1905, and 1,165 quarts in 1904. This average, however, falls far short of the returns for 1899, 1900, and 1901, when 2,136, 3,315, and 2,073 quarts to the acre were obtained. There were 74 acres grown in Cleveland, and 51 acres in Maroochy, or 125 acres out of a total of 161 acres. These two districts averaged 1,793 quarts and 1,479 quarts per acre respectively, returns from other districts being very low.

APPLES.

A reference to the table printed below will furnish full particulars respecting this crop:—

Dot	tw Son	sions Di	atriat			Aı	ea.	Increase or	Bearing,	Not Bearing,	Produ	ection.	Increase of Decrease
	iy ses	sions Di	strict.			1905.	1906.	Decrease— 1906.	1906.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1906.
hen the crot	V- J.6.	11 202	но по	Da CL	boli	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Allora					0	7	5	- 2	3	2	196	367	171
Beaudesert						5	4	- 1	3	1	135	110	- 25
Clifton						9	6	- 3	5	1	462	233	- 229
Crow's Nest						9	10	1	8	2	348	422	74
Dalby						7	7		4	3	208	150	- 58
Herberton						4	4		2	$\frac{2}{2}$	138	152	14
Highfields						5	10	5	2 8	2	382	595	213
Killarney						2	2		2		157	101	- 56
Stanthorpe						429	492	63	245	247	11,463	15,015	3,552
Foowoomba						31	28	- 3	25	3	2,794	2,941	147
Warwick				•••	••••	11	13	2	11		482	547	65
All other Distri						18	21	3	18	2 3	597	933	336
To	tal					537	602	65	334	268	17,362	21,566	4,204

As will be seen from the return, Stanthorpe is the only district cultivating apples to any material extent. An addition has been made during 1906 to the orchards in this locality, amounting to 63 acres. Barely one-half of the total has yet come into bearing, and very few of the orchards can yet be fully matured, for it is only of quite recent years that this industry was taken in hand. Forty-four more acres were returned as bearing from Stanthorpe in 1906 than in 1905, and this new area of young trees naturally prevents the average yield increasing to any appreciable extent, the actual averages being 57 bushels in 1905 and 61 bushels in 1906. The latter is slightly below that of the whole State—viz., 65 bushels—and, in view of the large proportion of young trees which will only be gradually coming into bearing in successive seasons, it must be several years before a full crop can be expected.

OTHER FRUITS.

The large extent of territory comprised in Queensland naturally results in a great variety both of soil and climate, consequently areas exist suitable for the cultivation of almost every kind of vegetable production. This is especially applicable to fruit trees. In the North are to be found every sort of tropical fruit, whilst on the tablelands of the South-east all the fruits of Europe grow and bear crops to perfection. There are several descriptions of fruit of which particulars are not furnished in the general tables; these for the most part are grown in patches of a few trees distributed amongst a large number of agriculturists located throughout the whole State. Details are given in Table XI. of the Appendix. The principal items recorded are:—

			Acres.			
Apricots		 	 56	· · ·	2,891	bushels.
Custard apples	8	 	 35		1,561	,,
Lemons		 	 39		29,501	
Peaches		 	 412	*	31,265	bushels.
Pears		 	 40	.,.	2,220	,,
Plums		 	 217		9,629	,,

Apricots.—These are principally grown on the Downs, 48 out of the 56 acres being returned from that locality.

Custard Apples.—This fruit appears to be growing in favour; much of the fruit finds its way to the metropolis, where it commands a ready sale.

Lemons.—There does not appear to be much attempt to cultivate this directly for profit. Trees exist on many holdings, but the bulk of the fruit is not grown for sale. It is difficult to understand why lemons are still imported into the Commonwealth from Italy, as good fruit commands a ready sale at satisfactory prices. There is also a good demand for lemons of less good quality for the preservation of the peel.

Peaches.—This fruit appears to be particularly susceptible to the ravages of the fruit fly, and the yield, which does not amount to a bushel per tree probably, shows the ravages made by this pest during the year. So many peach-trees are planted in very limited numbers that they escape record. Those returned must be far short of actual total.

Pears are practically confined to the Downs. In most instances the trees are yet young.

PLUMS.—These are cultivated from the Burnett to the Southern border. The yield was poor last year, largely owing to excessive rain when the fruit required sun to ripen it.

In addition to the above, the following may be noted:—Cherries, 22 acres, 571 bushels; figs, 10 acres, 923 bushels; Cape gooseberries, 13 acres, 9,877 quarts; passion fruit, 26 acres, 4,400 bushels; pawpaw, 25 acres, 4,671 dozen; persimmons, 15 acres, 1,129 bushels; quinces, 8 acres, 569 bushels;

nectarines, 7 acres, 347 bushels. Of course, there were many other trees largely grown in private gardens which are not recorded. It is, moreover, certain, as already stated, that farmers are disposed not to mention items which have proved more or less a failure, and some have doubtless escaped record.

OTHER VEGETABLES.

Details respecting these will be found in Table XI. of the Appendix. A summary of the principal items is printed below:—

X.

	_		188.1		1905.		1906.
20.08				Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.
Beans				107	10,106 bushels	105	9,179 bushels
Cabbages and	Cauli	flowers		444	150,703 dozen	458	204,401 dozen
Cucumbers				223	85,873 dozen	224	93,481 dozen
Onions				96	4,565 cwt.	88	6,168 cwt.
Peas				89	5,597 bushels	95	6.297 bushels
Tomatoes				402	45,868 bushels	462	61,977 bushels
Turnips				148	733 tons	158	886 tons
Yams				65	43 tons	95	94 tons

The total quantity actually produced in the State would, of course, be much greater than shown above, as the market gardens in the vicinity of centres of population would cultivate most of the crops mentioned, although in areas too small to be specifically recorded. In Bowen and near the metropolis a considerable trade in cucumbers and tomatoes is conducted with the Southern States during that period of the year when climatic conditions prevent their cultivation there. The cultivation of the latter was increased by 60 acres during the year. Onions, on the other hand, fell off by 8 acres, although the return to the grower was considerably more than in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

The same table in the Appendix also contains particulars respecting such other crops as are not included under specific headings in the general tables of these. Broom millet is one of the most important, and particulars have been compiled comparing the crops of 1905 and 1906, as will be seen in the following table:—

X a

						X a.					
Division and Pe	ttv Sess	sions Dist	rict.	iodi ass. Dod	Bro	OOM,		Increase	Increase or	AVERAGE Y	
Division wax 10					1905.		1906.	or Decrease—	Decrease—	1905.	1906.
di TRI Line				Acres.	Lb.	Acres.	Lb.	Acres.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Rockingham— Herberton	•••			2	2,300	2 2		- 2	- 2,300	1,150	
Edgecumbe—			de del	1	000		stamp, a state	- 1	- •600	606	
Bowen			•••	1	600	•••	•••	- 1	- \$000	000	•••
Burnett and V	Vide I	Bay—	heq 1		o benderes		entino ma	baskin			
Bundaberg			•••	3	2,000		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	- 3	- 2,000	667	
Moreton-					met Gyad	of the	div digat b	ETC)	i wi dona b	the this	
Beaudesert	88			24	16,592	17	9,030	- 7	-7,562	691	531
Brisbane				2	1,000			_ 2	— 1,000	500	
Dugandan				30	21,048	30	21,734		686	702	724
Esk				land		. 2	560	2	560		280
Gatton				39	22,867	32	16,502	- 7	- 6,365	586	516
Ipswich				8	20,000	14	32,592	6	12,592	2,500	2,328
Laidley				116	55,016	82	41,278	- 34	— 13,738	474	503
Logan				4.5	31,108	49	25,088	4	- 6,020	691	512
Nerang				5	2,450			- 5	— 2,45 0	490	
Redcliffe						3	2,000	3	2,000		667
Rosewood				1	800			- 1	— 800	800	
Woodford					•••	5	672	5	672	01	134
Downs—							and the second	our file is set	to virgon I		
Allora				1	1,792			- 1	— 1,79 2	1,792	
Clifton	•••				1,,02	13	8,176	13	8,176		629
Highfields		•••		•••		1	700	1	700		700
Tillamor			•••	3	11,000			- 3	11,000	3,667	
Killarney Toowoomba	•••			15	7,142	8	4,480	- 7	-2,662	476	560
			•••			5	1,680	5	1,680		336
Warwick	•••	doilly		***			-,		-4-1		
Maranoa—			nostal		Banda agai	3199	1 700		1 500	V.	100
Roma		•••				8	1,500	8	1,500	•••	188
Tota	1			295	195,715	269	165,992	_ 26	— 29,72 3	663	617

Now that the local consumption has been practically overtaken, there does not appear to be a strong inducement to cultivators to extend their areas. The crop is a bulky one, and freight to any great distance would be an important consideration to the farmer. There were 26 acres and 29,723 lb. less grown in 1906 than in the former year, the yield per acre being 663 lb. in 1905 and 617 lb. last year. The quantity used by our manufacturers during each of the last five years is tabulated in the subjoined statement:—

Xb.

			Ye	ar.		Total.	Queensland Grown.	Grown Elsewhere
1902 1903 1904 1905					 	 1b. 172,127 76,352 123,757	Lb. 34,828 32,564 88,678 186,672	137,299 43,788 35,079 16,197
1906	 M	ean of	Five Y	 Tears	 2	183,644	180,144	3,500

It is evident that a little of the cultivation escapes record. A searching inquiry made relating to the subject in a previous year showed that there were, in addition to the areas included by the collectors, many persons who grew small quantities, too limited in extent for special record, but which were in the aggregate considerable. This produce reached the factory, being collected by agents, and appeared in the consumption of the article, but not in the production. The quantity used by the Queensland makers was less than in the previous year, but as will be seen by the table, nearly all was grown within the State.

Canary Seed.—A much larger area was placed under this during 1906—namely, 949 acres—against 617 in 1905—the yield was much more satisfactory, 508,716 lb. being obtained against only 186,736 lb. in the previous year.

Grass Seed.—Largely panicum or Hungarian rye grass; 182 acres were cultivated for 11,231 bushels.

Mangold Wurzel.—Ninety-eight acres were planted with this, considerably less than in the previous year; the yield, however, was relatively much better, 1,089 tons being obtained. In 1905 the figures were 148 acres for 1,124 tons.

HOPS.

It has been reported that experiments in hop cultivation are being commenced on the Downs. The success or otherwise of the attempt will be watched with interest. In Germany the hop is cultivated in many small areas, and by this method the difficulties as to labour and drying attendant in large plantations such as are found in England, the United States, &c., have been minimised; moreover, it is found that the quality is better, largely owing to the individual attention possible in small areas. The quantity of hops per beer unit varies considerably in different countries—from 2°24 lb. in New Zealand, 1°27 lb. in the United Kingdom, to as low as 0°51 lb. in France. The amount for Queensland is somewhat high, being 1°60 lb., the unit being taken as the barrel of 31 gallons. On this basis the requirements for this State for 1906 would amount to about a quarter of a million pounds, whilst other industries would also absorb some 50,000 lb., the total value being about £17,500. It must be remembered, however, that even in those countries where the cultivation of hops is undertaken, only certain localities have been found suitable; thus, in England, hop cultivation is confined to a small portion of the south-eastern corner, and in this State it is quite likely that the most congenial spot has not been selected for this first attempt, but that such is to be found is, in view of the large territory available, highly probable.

Other crops which might be well worth the attention of the agriculturist, but are not yet in evidence:—

Sunflower.—Every portion valuable. Oil from the seed—a bushel yields about 1 gallon—the cake making excellent feed for stock, and the plant after the seed has been gathered is also readily eaten.

Camphor Laurel grows readily, matures with fair rapidity, and the camphor yield from a small area even would prove profitable.

RAPE, both for oil and feed for stock.

RAMIE, and many other fibre plants.

Rubber Plant.—This product is in much demand, with every prospect not only of a continuance but of a large and rapid expansion. Rubber production is an industry that, in proportion to the labour and expenditure required, will yield a return probably greater than that of nearly all other primary productions. It is a crop, of course, that has to be waited for, and is, therefore, admirably adapted as one for cultivation by persons already possessing a limited but regular income, but which, having regard for the future, they desire to ultimately increase. Steps are already being taken to establish plantations chiefly in the north-eastern districts.

OTHER CROPS mentioned were—Cassava, 1 acre, 10 tons; cow-pea, 6 acres, 131 bushels; peanuts, 59 acres, 71,410 lb.; sisal hemp, 67 acres (not yet in bearing); and lucerne seed, 201 acres, 24,643 lb.

HAY CROPS.

Full details respecting these are given in the Appendix tables. A summary is printed below, which compares the results of the past two years:—

Y.

					Are	8.	Increase or	Produ	ection.	Increase or
					1905.	1906.	Decrease —	1905.	1906.	Decrease -
Wheat Oats Lucerne Other	 	energe of the control	 	 	Acres. 2,856 4,446 28,564 1,559	Acres. 8,664 9,260 44,178 2,396	Acres. 5,808 4,814 15,614 837	Tons. 2,295 4,983 47,017 2,534	Tons. 9,383 14,146 66,608 4,206	Tons. 7,088 9,163 19,591 1,672
	ı	Cotal	 .1.6	 	37,425	64,498	27,073	56,829	94,343	37,514

A great increase on the figures of the previous year is noticeable. The condition of some wheat areas intended for grain, when nearing maturity, is responsible for 5,808 acres being added to hay crops, as the proprietors, fearing it would prove a failure for grain, mowed their fields so as to secure some return, at least, for their labour. A satisfactory increase in oats and lucerne is apparent, the former accounting for 4,814 acres of the increase, and the latter amounting to 15,614 acres. Altogether 27,073 acres more were cut for hay than in the previous year, and the additional weight secured aggregated 37,514 tons. The average yields were—1905, wheat, 0.80 tons; oats, 1.12 tons; lucerne, 1.65 tons; all kinds, 1.52 tons; and, in 1906—wheat, 1.08 tons; oats, 1.53 tons; lucerne, 1.51 tons; and, all kinds, 1.46 tons. The average for wheat and oats has considerably increased, whilst that for lucerne has decreased, though there was no material difference existing between the two years with regard to the total.

GREEN FORAGE CROPS.

The excellent season for natural grasses is reflected in the smaller area utilised by being cut for green fodder, there being only 50,513 acres so recorded as against 66,183 acres in 1905. Much less wheat was so consumed—viz., 6,026 acres against 15,287 acres in the previous year. The area under oats was about 600 acres less, and lucerne about 1,000. The area of both wheat and barley cut green during 1905 was abnormally large.

ARTIFICIALLY-SOWN PASTURE.

The area shown under this heading fluctuates considerably from year to year. A large proportion of the land under this category consists of lucerne paddocks, which, according to the needs of the farmer, are either grazed over, cut for hay, or cut for green fodder. When an abnormally large area is utilised for grazing, the area under cultivation suffers, as it is not then tabulated as cultivated land. The area so described in 1906 was 45,900 acres, against 40,802 in 1905, and 35,589 in 1904.

Particulars respecting the more important districts are given in the following table:-

Z.

		Petty Se	essions D	istrict.				1905.	1906.	Increase, 1906.	Decrease 1906.
Allora								Acres. 935	Acres. 1,492	Acres. 557	Acres.
Beaudesert						•••		368	1,432	80	•••
٧.				•••	•••	•••		27	937		
71.61				•••	•••	•••				910	
Crow's Nest	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		• • • •	7,645	2,409		5,236
		• • • •	• • • •		***	•••		4,407	2,786	•••	1,621
Dalby	• • • •		• • • •	•••		• • •		1,841	2,672	831	•••
Dugandan		• • • •			• • • •	• • • •		73	30		43
Esk		•••				•••		429	1,019	590	
Gatton		• • •						2,267	521		1,746
Tympie								227	1,415	1,188	
Herberton								1,511	1,638	127	
Highfields								205	533	328	
Ipswich								45	18		27
Kilkivan								74	253	179	
Killarney								271	385	114	
Maroochy								3,203	4,151	948	
Nanango								1,476	3,181	1,705	
Nerang								1,486	2,635	1,149	
Redcliffe		•••							536	536	
Rockhampton	•••					• • • •		36	380	344	
Stanthorpe	•••							30	315		
	• • • •		•••							285	
Toowoomba	•••			•••				7,738	10,394	2,656	
Warwick	• • • •							5,024	5,394	370	
Woodford								789	1,052	263	
All other Distr	ricts		*,* *					695	1,396	701	
	T	otal St	ate					40,802	45,990	5,188	

ENSILAGE.

There were a considerable number of persons presumably experimenting in this direction during 1906, for in twelve more districts a quantity, large or small, was recorded. The only districts that made any large quantity were—Allora, 466 tons; and Toowoomba, 1,205 tons. The total weight preserved was 3,201 tons, compared with 1,199 tons in 1905, and 1,735 tons in 1904.

Za.

		Petty S	essions I	district.				1905.	1906.	Increase, 1906.	Decrease, 1906.
terar ke	01 L A I		70 G. T.	120%		971 M		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Allora			80					400	466	66	
Bowen					•••	•••	•••		30	30	
Caboolture					•••			•••	2	2	
Cairns			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	80	70		10
Charters Towe		dibinos	odii						30	30	
row's Nest	•••					•••		•••	80	80	Bagai. and
Dalby		•••	•••			•••	•••	30	50	20	•••
lsk	•••	•••	•••		•••				230	230	•••
atton		•••	•••		•••	•••		32	120	88	•••
ladstone						•••	•••	32	40	40	•••
				• • • •	***		•••	•••	24	24	
Tympie Tarrisville				•••	•••		•••	***	24 25	25 25	•••
lighfields			•••	•••				•••			•••
nglewood					•••				197	197	***
pswich			•••					5	8	3	
Cilkivan							•••	20	15	900	5
			•••						200	200	
Verang	• • • •	•••						100	105	5	
Rockhampton				• • • •					30	30	
outh Brisban	.e		• • • •					H MARRO	3	3	•••
pringsure	• • •	• • • •				•••		30		1110	30
oowoomba		,	1	·				2 30	1,205	975	
Varwick	•••	•••	•••					272	267		5
Townsville			011111	•••	•••		•••	36	4	4	
							Ob. I	1,199	3,201	2,002	

I am indebted to the Chief Compiler, Mr. Shackel, for valuable assistance in the preparation of this report.

THORNHILL WEEDON, F.S.S.,

Government Statistician.

Government Statistician's Office, Brisbane, 4th July, 1907.

APPENDIX.

Table No. I.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS IN THE VARIOUS PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, TOGETHER WITH THE INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CATTLE AND SHEEP ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

	100k				Horses.		Cattle	Э.	100		Shee	ep.		Pigs.
Petty 8	Session	ns Dist	rict.		Horses.			19	06.			190	06.	rigs.
					1906.	1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	1906.
avale					2,016	8,371	9,106	735		340,749	447,250	106,501		orte
ra					2,840	9,726	12,392	2,666		23,276	21,401		1,875 81,060	3,0
ha mac					$\begin{array}{c c} 2,342 \\ 1,266 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,560 \\ 2,250 \end{array}$	9,822 3,068	3,262 818		155,341 265,029	74,281 $215,142$		49,887	
athella					1,851	10,728	14,914	4,186		200,575	291,586	91,011		11110-1118
					4,893	20,231	22,499	2,268		351	407	56		8
ana					2,702	26,679	34,316	7,637		30,559	47,947	17,388		1 1
aldine idesert				• • •	2,893 4,605	5,423 53,601	5,621 61,432	198 7,831		603,222 708	$623,967 \\ 791$	$20,745 \\ 83$	•••	6,0
enden					1,801	5,699	6,980	1,281		2,234	1,840		394	8
kall					3,525	4,216	5,016	800		566,757	608,617	41,860		3
on lia					3,145	22,834	31,349	8,515	977	421,134 70,889	503,439 $53,522$	82,305	17,367	1
en					4,939 10,884	69,331 77,450	68,354 90,608	13,158	311	5,547	5,378		169	7
bane					8,599	13,406	14,577	1,171		548	817	269		3,3
daberg					6,899	20,919	24,037	3,118	0 =05	143	343	200	eta ai I	$^{2,1}_{1}$
ke oolture	• • • •				6,519	126,541 6,389	119,746	858	6,795	997 195	1,012 157	15	38	8
ns					$\begin{array}{c c} 915 \\ 2,507 \end{array}$	3,719	7,247 $4,209$	490		167	234	67	OUL III II II II II	5
nooweal	g				2,644	41,175	30,836		10,339	18,927	18,202		725	984
e River			74		4,442	40,307	50,507	10,200	79	25,320	20	0001"11 see	25,300	W 4
lwell rleville					1,309 4,337	6,294 34,808	6,215 $35,333$	525		334,469	486,205	151,736	Hivenw	Yn S
rters To					12,948	88,325	109,686	21,361		538	1,668	1,130	HIL STIM	2,1
lders			***		2,645	5,609	6,988	1,379		714	764	50		9
mont reland	• • • • •				6,396 483	$32,761 \\ 1,013$	41,175 1,127	8,414		376,211	400,268	24,057		2
ton					4,668	11,486	14,224	2,738		57,731	64,013	6,282		2,8
ncurry					7,552	94,815	99,836	5,021		279,179	265,697		13,482	2
n					2,044	7,642	6,924	C 407	718	22,817	8,121		14,696	2
damine k					1,412 3,468	$10,717 \\ 22,507$	17,204 16,719	6,487	5,788	22,011	0,121			
w's Nest					3,509	18,790	24,259	5,469		920	2,665	1,745	()	4,3
ydon					2,469	21,604	14,573		7,031	000 707	000 000	104 501		3
namulla					3,330	8,042	21,110	13,068		868,587 561,888	993,088 643,386	124,501 81,498		4,0
by mantina		1			9,948 2,476	35,478 23,791	50,817 $29,690$	15,339 5,899		4,375	6,256	1,881		
glas					948	404	375		29					
gandan					3,627	27,439	30,932	3,493		289	$ \begin{array}{r} 229 \\ 23,325 \end{array} $	2,567	60	5,7
svold					1,422 1,352	45,037 $5,222$	50,597 $8,217$	5,560 2,995		$20,758 \ 17,226$	17,966	740		4
erald					6,041	66,608	79,372	12,764		1,348	1,151		197	4,0
eridge					7,620	105,324	119,920	14,596		150.050	150 055	00 070		2
0					670	6,988	7,432 36,080	3,945		152,379 377	178,657 354	26,278	23	7,1
ton mdah				•••	6,193 4,825	32,135 53,853	69,494	15,641		2,305	2,627	322		7
Gin					3,853	31,075	37,185	6,110		522	712	190	368	1 8
dstone					10,942	85,316	99,892	14,576	93	4,766	4,398		65	1,
dna					578	1,958 19,284	1,865		95	299,893	1	45 500		
$\frac{1}{2}$ indiwind thwood					2,998	3,064	} 28,399	6,051		42,636	388,037	45,508		
npie					5,346	36,076	44,912	8,836		186	302	116	22	2,9
risville					2,523	18,590	20,660	2,070 4,541		368 170	$\frac{346}{220}$	50		3,
rberton rhfields					9,654 2,486	53,324 11,578	57,865 12,727	1,149		5,353	9,713	4,360		3,
ghenden					4,381	40,203	50,959	10,756		406,381	301,548		104,833	
ngerford					593	774	2,792	2,018		108,514	142,631 171	34,117	2	1,
ham					6,454 2,160	24,488 19,095	24,988 20,940	500 1,845		134,508	113,675		20,833	1
lewood wich					4,646	21,074	22,869	1,795		535	878	343		2,
ford					2,789	1,495	2,001	506		320,510	501,074	180,564	13,469	
dah					1,008	7,467	7,529 53,178	$\frac{62}{5,999}$		155,644 3,093	142,175 5,506	2,413	15,405	800180
kivan larney			90		3,868 1,916	47,179 6,842	8,873			2,080	2,712	632		1,
dley					3,903	16,279	19,128	2,849		600	164	k	436 14	5,
an					2,475	11,507	11,276		231	109 761,622	95	402,300		1,
ngreach					6,699 18,788	9,172 56,549	14,162 62,404	4,990 5,855		17,181	18,423	1,242		1.
ckay rburg					1 690	9,105	9,841	736			36	36		4,
reeba					1.275	1,457	1,605	148		35 277	43 465	8 188		1,
roochy						8,023	9,871			453	412		41	1,
ryborou					4 450	17,122 42,104	48,230			125,989	197,671	71,682		
$rac{ ext{tchell}}{ ext{unt Mor}}$	 gan				2 008	7,658	8,589	931		231	255	24		
urilyan	gan				968	1,293	1,512	219		986 911	1 070 648	84,437	18	
ittaburra					4,226	14,429	16,625			986,211 7,108	1,070,648	84,437	5,877	2.
nango					9 217	48,622 13,189	55,346 15,358			351	373	22		2
rang					6 266	187,263	169,747	7	17,516		108			
lmer					1,150	3,301	3,501	200)		107	77		
venswao					2,835	6,565	6,071		494	50 11	127 13			2,
edcliffe		٠			5 700	11,905	13,085 97,176			537,700	716,641			2,
chmond					5,768	76,170	31,110	21,000		.,,,,,,	, , , , , ,	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		1871 01

Table No. I .- continued.

Horses 1906. 190	,		al.	Catt	le.		4	She	ep.		7:
Rockhampton 22,601 122,117 153,573 31,456 11,655 13,024 1,369 1.80	tty Sessions District.	Horses.	7005	1000	19	06.	1005	1006		06.	Pigs.
Roma 5,905 32,900 45,424 12,524 180,128 257,955 77,827 117 Rosewood 2,915 20,242 21,984 1,742 392 275 117 St. George 3,885 13,806 20,331 6,525 699,069 754,167 55,998 St. Lawrence 4,718 32,673 38,260 5,587 992 1,042 50 Somerset 146 656 512 144 South Brisbane 3,777 7,765 9,047 1,282 387 605 218 Springsure 4,662 39,981 48,735 8,754 211,481 214,145 2,664 Stanthorpe 2,442 18,298 19,305 1,007 90,759 97,761 7,002 Sart Tambo 2,171 6,325 9,548 3,223 371,288 415,134 43,846 Tambo 1,3		1906.	1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	1905.	1800.	Increase.	Decrease.	1906,
Roma 5,905 32,900 45,424 12,524 180,128 257,955 77,827 117 Rosewood 2,915 20,242 21,984 1,742 392 27,5 117 St. George 3,885 13,806 20,331 6,525 699,069 754,167 55,098 St. Lawrence 4,718 32,673 38,260 5,587 992 1,042 50 Somerset 146 666 512 144 <td>nton</td> <td>22 601</td> <td>199 117</td> <td>153 573</td> <td>31.456</td> <td></td> <td>11.655</td> <td>13,024</td> <td>1,369</td> <td>A SHEET</td> <td>5,95</td>	nton	22 601	199 117	153 573	31.456		11.655	13,024	1,369	A SHEET	5,95
Rosewood 2,915 20,242 21,984 1,742 392 275 358. Gorge 3,885 13,806 20,331 6,525 699,069 754,167 55,098 3,885 13,806 20,331 6,525 699,069 754,167 55,098 3,885 13,806 20,331 6,525 699,069 754,167 55,098 3,885 38,260 5,587 992 1,042 50 3,950 3,951 448 3,577 7,765 9,047 1,282 387 605 218 387 605 218 387 605 3,951 448 3,555 3,951 448 3,566 3,951 448 3,555 3,523 4,481 3,446 3,233 3,71,288 415,134 43,846 3,233 3,343 3,343 3,447 44,488 10,071 47,303 39,587 7,716							180,128	257,955	77,827		1,16
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,		
St. Lawrence 4,718 32,673 38,260 5,587 992 1,042 50 Somerset 146 656 512 144 <									55 098		4,14
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											20
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	The same of the sa							1			14
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						144					28
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			7,765			2001				• • •	1,58
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											69
Fambo 2,171 6,325 9,548 3,223 371,288 415,134 43,846 7,716 Faroom 2,827 34,417 44,488 10,071 47,303 39,587 7,716	e										39
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1,726								,	13
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2,171	6,325	9,548	3,223				43,846		4
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2.827		44,488	10,071		47,303	39,587		7,716	5
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	in a						173	158			19
Chargomindah 6,138 40,497 55,328 14,831 141,456 146,932 5,476 Chornborough 3,931 36,714 40,321 3,607							7.262	10.351	3.089		27
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											10
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	nach						111,100	110,000			
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							510	626			32
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	550.13										1,38
Warwick 8,427 40,527 45,658 5,131 148,813 159,160 10,347 Windorah 1,669 13,981 19,783 5,802 72,008 117,548 45,540 Winton 5,900 23,928 34,517 10,589 36,837 938,889 570,052 Woodford 2,823 21,461 23,685 2,224 566 564 2 Yeulba 843 4,080 4,833 753 6,687 5,716 971 Total in State in 1906 452,916 3,413,919 12,535,231 Total in State in 1905 430,565 2,963,695 3,413,919 12,535,231											9,82
Windorah 1,669 13,981 19,783 5,802 72,008 117,548 45,540 Winton 5,900 23,928 34,517 10,589 368,837 938,889 570,052 Woodford 2,823 21,461 23,685 2,224 566 564 2 Yeulba 843 4,080 4,833 753 6,687 5,716 971 Total in State in 1906 452,916 3,413,919 12,535,231 Total in State in 1905 430,565 2,963,695 3,413,919 12,535,231											1,72
Winton 5,900 23,928 34,517 10,589 368,837 938,889 570,052 Woodford 2,823 21,461 23,685 2,224 566 564 2 Yeulba 843 4,080 4,833 753 6,687 5,716 971 Total in State in 1906 452,916 3,413,919 12,535,231 14,886,438 Total in State in 1905 430,565 2,963,695 3,413,919 12,535,231											4,11
Woodford 2,823 21,461 23,685 2,224 566 564 2971 Total in State in 1906 452,916 3,413,919 12,535,231 Total in State in 1905 430,565 2,963,695 3,413,919											4
Teulba 843 4,080 4,883 753 6,687 5,716 971 Total in State in 1906 452,916 3,413,919 12,535,231									570,052		6
Total in State in 1906 452,916 430,565 2,963,695 12,535,231 12,535,231		2,823		23,685						2	1,51
Total in State in 1905 430,565 2,963,695		843	4,080	4,833	753		6,687	5,716	•••	971	31
				3,413,919				14,886,438			138,28
Increase in 1906 22,351 450,224 2,351,207	al in State in 1905	430,565	2,963,695				12,535,231				164,08
100.000 11 1000 11 1000 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	ease in 1906	22 351	HE STATE OF THE ST	1.00	450	224	RECEIVED TO THE		9 251	207	
Decrease in 1906	1000	,			,						25,80
Centesimal Increase in 1906 5·19 15·19 18·76	simal Increase in 1906	5:19			15.	19	76.04 TO		18"	76	
Centesimal Decrease in 1906	simal Decrease in 1906							No. 1		1	15.73

Table No. II.

Return of the Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in the various Pastoral Districts of the State for the Years
1905 and 1906, together with the Numerical and Centesimal Increase or Decrease in the Latter Year.

120.1		77.	198.1			00	Num	erical Increa	se or Decrea	se—	Centesin	nal Increa	ase or Dec	rease-
Pastoral Dist	rict.	Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Burke	{	1905 1906	33,412 33,772	531,552 534,318	1,118,573 1,224,401	1,258 1,281	360	2,766	105,828	23	1:08	0.52	9:46	1.83
Burnett	{	1905 1906	19,953 21,868	200,054 239,476	33,221 34,187	6,624 5,017	1,915	39,422	966		9.60	19.71	2.91	
Cook	{	1905 1906	32,213 32,565	238,450 239,139	250 307	4,462 3,483	352	689	57	- 979	1.09	0.29	22.80	—21·94
Darling Down	{	1905 1906	50,741 55,087	249,791 310,203	1,951,325 2,110,328	36,026 30,527	4,346	60,412	159,003	5,499	8.57	24.19	8.15	—15·26
Gregory North	{	1905 1906	12,327 12,633	109,815 124,310	465,917 1,034,721	111 89	306	14,495	568,804	22	2:48	13.20	122.08	
Gregory South	{	1905 1906	5,209 6,318	45,157 63,348	161,648 194,426	85 131	1,109	18,191	32,778	46	21.29	40.28	20.28	54.12
Leichhardt	. {	1905 1906	30,680 35,022	234,550 305,913	403,809 413,562	6,548 5,750	4,342	71,363	9,753	— ····	14.15	30.43	2:42	_12 ⁻ 19
Maranoa	. {	1905 1906	17,363 19,143	103,557 136,595	1,694,487 2,041,241	3,149 2,328	1,780	33,038	346,754	- ··· - · 821	10.25	31.90	20.46	
Mitchell	. {	1905 1906	23,059 24,810	73,162 91,043	4,009,347 4,639,950	813 868	1,751	17,881	630,603	55	7:59	24.44	15:73	6:77
Moreton	. {	1905 1906	64,132 65,682	386,014 439,200	10,128 10,010	73,809 63,021	1,550	53,186	— ····118		2.42	13.78	— 1·17	-14.62
North Kenned	у {	1905 1906	49,840 50,909	277,812 317,066	22,807 7,963	7,929 8,336	1,069	39,254	— 14,844	407	2.14	14.13	65·09	5.13
Port Curtis	. {	1905 1906	24,424 23,367	173,229 192,721	9,567 11,301	4,734 4,203	- 1,057	19,492	1,734	— 531	— 4·33	11.25	18.12	_11·22
South Kenned	у {	1905 1906	23,986 25,921	102,610 129,230	389,039 382,390	3,131 2,669	1,935	26,620	- 6,649	- ··· 462	8:07	25.94	-1:71	-14.76
Warrego	. {	1905 1906	14,720 16,066	83,890 109,448	2,262,176 2,777,992	823 726	1,346	25,558	515,816	- "97	9.14	30.47	22.80	-11.79
Wide Bay	{	1905 1906	28,506 29,753	154,052 181,909	2,937 3,659	14,585 9,853	1,247	27,857	722	-4,732	4.37	18.08	21.58	

Table No. III.

RETURN of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED for PRESERVATION as Food, or FREEZING, or for TALLOW, in the STATE, during the YEARS 1897-1906, with the Quantity and Value of MEAT, TALLOW, LARD, &c., produced.

		ents.	nds			NUMBER S	SLAUGHTER	ED.			1 2 4		MEAT PR	ESERVED OR I	FROZEN.					ced.	
		blishme	of Ha		Cattle.			Sheep.		†		Beef.		Mu	tton.			ance of	W.C	Produ	all n here
Yea	r.	Number of Estab	Average Number Employed.	For Freezing.	For Preserving.	For Boiling Down.	For Freezing.	For Preserving.	For Boiling Down.	Hogs.	Frozen.	Fresh Preserved.	Salted.	Frozen.	Preserved.	† Bacon and Hams.	Pork, Salt and Fresh.	Extract and Esse Meat Produce	Quantity of Tallor Produced.	Quantity of Lard	Total Value of Products show
1898		. 46 . 47 . 33 . 26 . 22 . 16 . 17 . 15	2,604 2,876 3,156 2,540 1,879 1,548 999 1,059 1,516 1,050	111,267 112,940 117,668 150,057 140,011 132,166 108,343 51,108 66,288 60,807	62,342 65,966 140,815 108,975 57,447 51,205 16,149 19,066 14,315 15,936	85,754 147,528 127,983 21,022 2,285 2,471 922 579 156 791	70,865 61,258 119,964 50,719 64,121 117,729 102,007 90,828 267,248 107,527	259,536 69,006 144,345 75,887 67,692 189,025 13,309 10,206 20,186 11,994	615,454 146,845 215,509 25,049 301 2,251 110 65	No. 76,719 85,510 101,704 90,608 104,017 88,416 54,712 106,633 153,136 153,918	1b. 62,764,267 64,676,868 78,173,578 91,006,191 90,053,829 85,743,229 66,483,364 36,514,333 47,846,259 42,362,283	1b. 34,931,056 23,209,919 46,031,300 33,111,290 29,732,204 22,543,999 9,773,112 10,227,433 9,982,659 10,293,794	1b. 106,499 1,972,000 1,192,152 1,153,285 173,716 479,138 73,924 400,237 57,421	1b. 2,952,290 2,355,030 4,966,390 2,285,758 3,337,332 5,225,727 4,906,991 4,598,825 12,381,958 4,251,216	1b. 1,970,959 967,363 2,616,318 1,379,785 2,827,247 *5,374,696 498,416 470,4645 779,122 486,367	1b. 6,103,485 6,973,007 7,147,760 7,685,446 7,064,714 6,512,952 4,145,900 6,514,852 10,500,335 10,846,959	1b. 1,191,345 878,901 975,302 696,062 662,500 841,673 940,489 2,131,647 2,282,881 1,814,670	1b. 463,386 1,593,285 1,925,193 759,193 333,014 192,781 100,720 59,091 58,803 33,295	tons. 13,651 13,609 19,165 9,657 8,231 5,237 3,661 4,290 4,179 3,237	1b. 167,743 216,194 222,460 381,695 405,181 197,990 273,257 314,489 522,190 456,357	£ 785,639 548,651 1,101,004 1,068,623 1,729,082 1,835,665 1,437,701 952,388 1,132,226 1,015,247

^{*} Includes 3,970 lb. salted.

Table No. IV.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, &c., SLAUGHTERED (under the supervision of Inspectors of Slaughter-Houses only) for Consumption as Food in the State, together with the Average Dead Weight of each Animal and the Estimated Quantity Consumed per Capita, for Five Years, ending 31st December, 1906 (exclusive of Factories engaged in Slaughtering for Preservation).

	YEARS.				*POPULATION.		NUME	BER SLAUGHTEI	RED.		100	AVER	AGE DEAD V	VEIGHT.	Hair		CON	SUMPTION	PER CA	PITA.		
						Estimated for the Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Lamb.	Pork.	Total.
							,			3	thie No. 7	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1902						493,117	148,970	399,412	9,919	7,026	33,387	540	35	58	25	77	163	28	1	0.36	5.21	197.57
1903						497,794	132,237	335,610	4,772	2,630	25,644	577	46	60	34	82	153	31	0.57	0.18	4.22	188.97
1904						503,574	133,368	297,103	6,594	2,551	27,852	655	50	58	33	84	173	29	0.76	0.17	4.65	207.58
1905						508,123	129,191	294,732	4,512	5,175	32,653	662	48	62	34	77	168	28	0.55	0.35	4.97	201.87
1906		100				514,948	140,386	323,525	5,549	6,489	34,615	661	48	62	35	79	180	30	0.66	0.44	5.33	216.43

^{*} The figures quoted in this column refer to the timated number of consumers calculated on data in the Statistical Department.

[†] Pigs killed by farmers, and pork and bacon made therefrom, are included in this table.

Table No. V.

Other Products of Meat Preserving, Etc., Establishments in the State—Return for Ten Years.

Year.	No.	Ма	nure.	Edible	Fats.	Hid	es.	Skir	as.	Bone	es.	Horns and Hoofs.	Hair		Oils, &	c.	All Other Products.*	Total Value.
		Tons.	£	Lb.	£	Number.	£	Number.	£	Tons.	£	£	Lb.	£	Gallons.	£	102 1110	£
897	 38	10,738	24,654	673,385	8,455	259,160	161,979	928,330	125,043	954	3,696	3,307	76,539	1,848	18,478	1,819		330,801
393	 46	15,072	36,133	1,083,523	14,189	325,933	227,175	275,824	39,736	991	4,685	5,615	72,358	1,871	27,678	2,899		332,303
399	 47	17,347	56,446	985,121	13,163	395,929	337,931	524,215	97,016	1,265	6,363	10,819	92,487	2,359	26,000	2,831	3 %	526,928
900	 27	9,519	31,518	1,362,786	19,792	265,051	235,239	191,445	28,850	655	3,739	12,900	39,089	2,001	17,590	2,022	9,073	345,134
901	 18	4,937	21,999	1,382,080	21,244	182,708	180,673	187,126	14,847	522	2,873	5,321	34,670	1,820	16,916	2,218	8,668	259,663
902	 18	3,654	14,274	1,191,572	21,572	178,090	170,874	275,176	26,311	578	3,824	3,649	16,310	860	18,769	2,283	6,613	243,647
903	 12	2,215	9,973	1,033,491	16,807	130,639	135,518	150,900	21,466	625	3,660	4,667	17,819	797	10,540	1,296	15,019	209,123
004	 12	1,763	8,667	377,105	5,109	76,677	86,505	124,251	19,023	159	1,001	3,069	28,933	813	7,242	753	20,912	145,852
005	 12	1,566	8,466	1,036,602	15,727	90,184	92,405	308,017	63,937	167	1,033	3,717	41,142	894	7,144	826	21,724	208,729
	 9	1,448	8,197	1,539,004	23,796	83,690	102,141	155,357	35,769	156	1,267	2,604	35,525	738	8,216	967	12,818	188,297

^{*} Not compiled prior to 1900.

Total Maranoa	Maranoa Dicision. Bollon Mitchell Roma St. George Yeult s	Total Downs	Allora	Total Moreton	Moreton Division. Beaudesert Brisbane Caboolture Coleveland Crow's Nest Dugandan Esk Gatton Goodna Harrisville Harrisville Laidley Logan Marburg Maroochy Nerang Redoliffe Bosewood South Brisbane Woodford	DIVISIONS AND PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	The street of th
:	111111	23,646	1,492 2,409 2,672 2,672 533 52 385 315	. 13,834	Acres. 448 448 7197 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 17	Total Extent of Land permanent Pasture Artificially Sown Gr	with
41,780	5,937 33,235 324 349 1,930	232,391	27,386 35,775 721 21,561 21,562 15,808 1,715 15,326 1,532 1,532 1,532 1,532 1,532 1,532 1,532 1,532 1,532 1,532	134,562	Acres. 5,253 5,264 1,404 1,404 1,006 9,306 9,306 9,306 9,618 1,518	Total Extent of L under Cultivation.	and
4,366	 669 3,483 167 	18,777	5,831 1,470 70 861 79 711 40 260 19 18,175 1,260	5,972	Acres. 493 493 88 889 809 1.643 3.303 2.383 1.92 1.11 5.298 897 897 1.46	Land in Fallow and To Unproductive.	otally
37,414	5.268 29,752 157 349 1,883	213,614	21,555 34,305 651 20,700 293 15,097 1,675 15,066 1,513 976 64,483 37,300	128,590	Acres. 5,340 5,148 1,248 1,248 1,0475 6,081 8,512 10,475 6,715 6,717 6,721 1,756 4,732 4,732 4,732 4,732 1,756	Total Extent of I under Crop.	Land
34,424	4,807 27,476 10 313 1,818	78,279	5,043 11,833 13,545 8 3,608 3,608 5,966 1 98 98 20,537 16,365	719	Acres 693 114 42	Wheat.	
1	1111111	1,175	109 109 148 158 168 109	21	Acres. 3 3 3 3 10	Oats.	22
100	100	6,321	231 1,879 10 524 471 471 2,345 570	229	Acres	Malting. Barley	GRA
00	.: : <u>.</u> : :	1,864	254 61 393 11 40 566	28	Acres 20	Other.	GRAIN CROPS.
564	30 499 26	48,173	4,209 7,137 7,137 2,309 2,309 6,734 289 6,000 6,000 11,164 11,164 11,164	60,688	Acres. 3015 776 549 549 5,029 7,742 2,421 9,421 9,124 1,246 1,246 3,172 9,06 1,607 1,749 9,154 860	Maize.	PS.
:	:::::	69	38 8 4 7	32	Acres 1 1 1 1 1 30	Rye.	
:	111111	:	11111111111	2	. Acres	Rice.	
63		1,537	225 59 34 11 401 168 103 103 333	4,784	Acres. 1775 1775 1892 1993 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994	English.	POTATOES.
4	::: 4::	4	المالي الماليالي	2,116	Acres 177 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 2	Sweet.	OES.
32	28::	4,156	574 391 6 300 300 3756 126 126 128 856	6,461	Acres 262 214 201 552 343 743 1,831 1,831 1,833 1,838 1,838 1,838 1,838 1,838 1,838 1,838 1,188 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338	Pumpkins and Melon	s.
:	111111	00	11211111111	56	Acres 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Cotton.	
:	11111	:		7,264	Acres	Sugar-cane.	
:	:::::	:		366	Acres	Arrowroot.	
:	::::::	653	61 591	7	Acres	Tobacco.	
:	11111	:	111111111111	46	Acres	Bearing.	COF
:	11111	:		22	Acres	Not yet Bearing.	COFFEE.
1,513	385 979 84 36 29	39,831	5,382 8,306 15 1,210 1,210 1,750 1,750 1,204 1,204 1,204 1,204 1,204 1,204 1,341 15,841	16,926	. Acres. 715 494 322 325 4459 965 863 4,450 11450 11694 15676 870 576 872 1568	Hay (All Kinds).	
129	23 96 9	27,571	4,997 4,658 12 2,235 2,235 1,076 1,076 1,111 186 1,111 186 1,137 1,931	20,197	Acres. 1,(31 1,041 2,041	Green Fodder.	
354	349 349	401	10 28 55 16 186 186 186	787	Acres. 3 260 50 10 10 10 10 13 8 8 18 18 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bearing.	VINES.
128	118	61	66.9	61	Acres. 1 20 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Not yet Bearing.	ES.
	::::::	:	11111111111	1,251	Acres. 333 44 86 15 10 88 88 7 491 1196	Bananas.	
:	111111	:	11111111111	1,620	Acres. 715 353 1 223 388 38	Pineapples.	
12	:: 004	109	18 3 10 10 10 55 55	1,615	Acres. 19 49 59 59 10 10 10 11 10 10	Oranges.	
22	:: 20::	2,720	61 460 1 51 12 68 68 68 67 841 729	1,786	Acres. 44 504 24 53 47 231 31 31 130 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	Other Crops.	
8	::: 12 12 20 20 21	679	888 117 36 66 73 23 41 271	1,476	Acres. 257 230 1123 7 7 26 40 113 1 1 1 2 238 266 118 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 2	Gardens and Orchard	ls.

Wide Bay	Total Burnett and	Burnett and Wide Bay Division. Biggenden Bundaberg Childers Eidsvold Gayndah Gin Gin Gympie Kilkivan Maryborough Nanango Tenningering Tlaro	. Total Port Curtis	Port Curtis Division. Gladstone Mount Morgan Rockhampton	Total Edgecumbe	Edgecunbe Division. Ayr Bowen Mackay Townsville	Total Rockingham	Rockingham Division. Cairns	DIVISIONS AND PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.
5,456		121 16 160 160 6 2 1,415 263 263 3,181 19	390	10	21	 1 18 2	2,635	Acres. 937 9 1,638 111 40	Total Extent of Land under permanent Pasture with Artificially Sown Grasses.
78,001		2,381 25,945 17,068 409 632 7,351 4,447 2,575 3,869 9,062 9,062	5,483	1,052 111 4,320	45,577	8,195 4,598 32,210	56,134	Acres. 13,542 947 7,595 7,749 14,206 317 11,778	Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.
4,586		108 773 1,583 46 82 1,317 144 202 59 72 3	975	234	849	582 178 83 6	2,880	Acres. 430 10 1,101 44 1,295	Land in Fallow and Totally Unproductive.
73,415		2,273 25,172 15,485 363 363 4,303 4,303 2,373 3,810 8,990 8,990 8,990 4,013	4,508	818 111 3,579	44,728	7,613 4,420 32,127 568	53,254	Acres. 13,112 947 7,595 7,739 13,105 273 10,483	Total Extent of Land under Crop.
1,063		2 2 10 1,051	:	:::	:	1,111		Acres	Wheat.
37		37	2	::	:	111 1	:	Acres.	Oats.
6		: : ot : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1	F: ::	:	11111	:	Acres. 4	Malting. Barley Other
4			:	: : :	:	11111	:	Acres.	Barley. CROPS
18,084		1,783 2,097 845 242 346 1,072 2,438 1,809 1,809 1,809 5,806	1,438	538 898	591	199 296 47	8,826	Acres. 1,019 78 157 7,278 2 193 99	Maize.
9	,	:: ω: :: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	12	12	1:	::::	:	Acres. 4	Rye.
:		11111111111111	1	_: :	01	: .: :	7	Acres. 6	Rice.
863		49 44 44 25 11 18 25 215 111 135 173	264	56 4 204	396	13 133 41 209	71	Acres. 17 4 22 9 19	English. POTATOES.
334		33 53 53 31 31 43 43 7	177	13 4 160	141	223 54 36	224	Acres. 61 11 6 42 22 16 66	Sweet.
1,244		97 60 16 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	215	15 200	204	13 52 13 126	39	Acres. 12 1 25 1	Pumpkins and Melons.
:			12	12	:	11111	52	Acres. 47 5	Cotton.
44,505		21,697 14,265 4,757 249 1,836	51	51	42,182	7,289 3,421 31,472	39,282	Acres. 10,712 7,305 13,024 8,241	Sugar-cane.
:	-	111111111111	:	:::	:		27	Acres 2	Arrowroot.
:			:	::::	:	1:::	6	Acres.	Tobacco.
6		::: 6:::::::::	11	Ξ:::	30	: 30	123	Acres. 94 7 3 15	Bearing.
:		: 1114 1114 111 11	:	::::::	12		57	Acres. 2	Not yet Bearing.
3,694		142 562 143 73 110 66 879 328 491 462 432	1,518	71 1,447	30	 9 21	198	Acres 198	Hay (All Kinds).
1,879		1122 282 42 42 3 3 31 66 138 138 90 267 594	231	15 9 207	231	59 131 5	185	Acres. 85 38 20 19 23	Green Fodder.
145		: ####################################	67	63	9	::	1	Acres. 4	Bearing.
15		L:: 8: 41: :: 8: 48	11	11:::			:	Acres.	Not yet Bearing.
165	-	22 5 1121 121	47	20	77	67 2	3,141	Acres. A 808 626 29 8 8 5 1,966	Bananas.
123		23 23 113 123 76	58	6 1 51	19	13 4	87	Acres. A 74 1 2 2	Pineapples.
470		552 4 1 289 289 289 35	98	14 2 82	251	9 208 25 9	483	Acres. A 127 209 63 35 7 7	Oranges.
224		1 444 65 65 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	122	11 16 95	353	229 69 55	110	Acres. 29 12 20 20 23 16 7	Other Crops.
556		39 201 19 8 149 20 68 149 219 16	172	6 59 107	197	3 1 141 52	84	Acres. 19 1 59 5	Gardens and Orchards.

0

1905 1905	30503		10786 (25 181084 (25	5 209 5 218 - 13 6 228 - 138	099 23 230 13	2 1'820 3 0'600 1	902 130 931 113	200 183 180 80	33 3	QUANT	TY OF P	PRODUCE.	1 303	888 - 238 838 238	41 152 40 61	759 66'Us 66' 96'91	e rain	522 S	1168 11887	3 3 9 0 5, 38 8 8, 0 5 8 1 8, 58 8 1 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	8,854
DIVISIONS AND PETTY SESSIONS				GRAIN CROI	PS.	70		POTA	TOES.	lons.	3	SUGAR	R-CANE.	, t	Leaf).	182	Kinds).	VINES.	138	ś	628
DISTRICTS.		313	Ban	rley.						umpkins and Melor	Cotton.	Sugar-	Sugar-	rrowroot.	Obacco	fee.	Hay (All I	Grapes	Bananas.	Pineapples	Oranges.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Malting.	Other.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.	Pur	Cot	Cane Crushed.	Cane Crushed.	Arr	Tob ((Coffee.	Нау	Gathered.	Bar	Pin	Ora
Moreton Division. Beaudesert Brisbane Caboolture Cleveland Crow's Nest Dugandan Esk Gatton Goodna Harrisville Ipswich Laidley Logan Marburg Maroochy Nerang Redcliffe Rosewood South Brisbane Woodford	Bushels 10,972 246 692	Bushels. 8 160 20 310 3	Bushels 5,180	Bushels	Bushels. 94,124 20,675 19,147 394 146,965 232,344 64,010 249,823 6,718 117,726 42,716 291,469 26,716 74,546 25,992 73,508 7,342 23,777	Bushels 20	Bushels	Tons. 408 547 284 10 1,166 198 293 2,324 46 144 221 1,107 600 97 147 746 633 165 178	Tons. 125 1,195 710 121 30 70 959 1,748 6 307 251 980 805 562 260 119 937 304 1,366	Tons. 1,368 1,106 538 64 4,527 1,161 2,511 10,511 161 803 630 5,416 61 11 1,625 22 45 58 1,150 128 454	Lb. 460 740 5,483 10,551 6,728 458 160 2,900 2,900	Acres	Tons	Tons 4 4 934 8 176 2,613 173	Cwt	Lb	Tons. 2,919 1,161 96 30 864 2,165 2,172 10,097 304 2,867 1,210 7,051 415 217 114 432 1,394 3,465 1,394 293	Lb. 16,136 460,388 27,035 27,991 44,977 33,175 23,792 445,671 7,600 24,293 34,320 36,235 80,329 50,330 27,789 23,511 39,070 64,530 229,374 6,836	Bunches 63,939 1,800 13,146 1,710 50 13,927 2,000 143,644 210 116,651	Dozens. 319,990 5,177 57,868 126 210 1,550 74,907 20 28,688 6,820 10,488	Dozens. 25,720 40,540 79,620 25,462 9,718 9,425 50,496 400,047 970 11,656 13,719 15,788 123,711 3,876 799,564 264,457 21,475 2,760 20,848 27,726
Total Moreton	11,910	501	5,388	873	1,612,373	1,248	64	9,421	10,957	32,339	38,617	5,100	90,136	3,931	67	29,664	38,660	1,703,382	357,077	505,844	1,947,578
Downs Division. Allora Clifton Condamine Dalby Goondiwindi Highfields Inglewood Killarney Stanthorpe Texas Toowoomba Warwick	70,754 128,302 3,116 154,064 1,092 53,135 8,978 83,462 12 1,348 228,342 206,764	11,356 1,282 728 923 236 60 10,572 2,017	4,283 31,736 120 6,464 12,165 88 6,382 38,444 9,530	5,290 1,457 10,052 6 1,037 80 672 20 10,338 12,404	106,089 161,121 634 43,300 58 179,722 5,686 210,495 1,553 1,344 250,369 251,800	208 149 30 166 534		436 83 49 2 607 21 349 205 2 2 363 565	 5 	2,801 1,051 6 1,198 8 2,488 240 866 89 86 3,724 2,746	750 1,200				 702 15 		4,530 7,776 16 1,208 184 2,425 619 1,831 233 196 15,379 8,409	70,495 36,074 5,734 42,027 15,357 201,726 14,997 14,920 80,230 409,218 132,144			30,850 3,268 2,513 3,966 16,689 1,037 53,988 1,364
Total Downs	939,369	27,174	109,212	41,356	1,212,171	1,087		2,682	23	15,303	1,950				6,360		42,806	1,022,922			113,675
Maranoa Division. Bollon	24,308 104,585 144 3,518 12,404	 17 	800	 56 48	190 4,123 200 212			8 74 6 8	4 	 78 8							321 880 83 55 72				 6,889 30
Total Maranoa	144,959	17	800	104	4,725			96	4	86							1,411	457,430			6,919

Table No. VII.

Return showing the Gross Produce of Principal Crops Raised in the several Petty Sessions Districts of the State during the Year ended 31st December, 1906.

										QUANT	ITY OF P	RODUCE.									
DIVISIONS AND PETTY SESSIONS	13,818	711	0	GRAIN CROP	s.	508		POTA	TOES.	and		SUGAR	-CANE.		jeaf).	2,61	Kinds).	VINES.	29,200	10 803	1837031
DISTRICTS.	12,371	- 1113	Bar	rley.	158 588	0				Pumpkins a Melons.	n.	Sugar-	Sugar-	Arrowroot.	cco rred I	ė.	(A11 K	52/303	nas.	neapples	Oranges
	Wheat.	Oats.	Malting.	Other.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.	Pum	Cotton.	Cane Crushed.	Cane Crushed.	Arro	Tobacco (Cured	Coffee.	Hay	Grapes Gathered.	Bananas	Pine	Or
Other Districts.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Lb.	Bunches.	Dozens.	Dozens.
Adavale	 																	890			465
Alpha	 				400													800			628
Augathella	 																				
Banana	 	90																			
Barcaldine	 250				18			9	4	14							2	8,030			5,176
Blackall	 	80			888					818							•••				
Boulia Burke	 					370														***	772
Camooweal	 							1													
Cape River	 			*						***									***		
Charleville	 						: : : :										30	3,600			765
Charters Towers	 																207	27,601			47,945
Clermont	 				1,892			14	24	62							207	2,931			3,767
Coen	 			* **)	502		200		11	7									390		
Cook	 				6,526		262		233	71	700								16,665	173 1,689	47,065
Croydon	 							3	37										1,670	595	6,050
Cunnamulla	 							λ.									110				
Diamantina	 						538				1									***	
Emerald Etheridge	 				324			17	3	82	200						8	10,100			3,700
Eulo	 				5,372			-											150		
Hughenden	 									6								2,690			68,850
Hungerford	 																233	2,000			
Isisford	 																				
Jundah Longreach	 													1							
Muttaburra	 						198	1		9											1,601
Norman	 				60			4	8	5						***					892
Palmer	 				718				17										700	10	200 8,000
Ravenswood	 																		700	160	
Richmond	 				1 501			10	29	11											1
St. Lawrence Somerset	 4		•••		1,731 65	****		20	26 103	25 16							63	600			
Springsure	 84		400		1,092		•••		103	169									6,780	157	20
Tambo	 				1,002					100	0077						217				
Taroom	 17			8	232			3		4							10	1.252			100
Thargomindah	 							9	7	4								5,200			720
Thornborough	 				3,178	***		10	27	8							8		375	100	1,590
Windorah Winton	 									14											
Total Other District	351		400	8	22,110		262	105	542	502	900							2,750			505
Grand Total, 1906	1,108,902	28,884	115,902	42,381	3,703,274	2,781	772	15,830	15,371	54,419	77,381	98,194	1,728,780	4,241	6,454	107,445	94,343	66,444	26,728	2,884	198,811
,, 1905	 1,137,321	5,858	53,324	8,492	2,164,674	562	885	11,308	14,974	37,079	113,008	96,093	1,415,745	4,446	10,230	82,230	56,829	3,572,570 3,017,743	1,343,033 2,509,268	601,969 506,883	3,199,201 2,335,947
Increase, 1906 Decrease, 1906	 28,419	23,026	62,678	33,889	1,538,600	2,219		4,522	397	17,340	35,627	2, 101	313,035	205	3,776	25,215	37,514	554,827	1,166,235	95,086	863,254

Teal

Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.

Colorest	
Total Extent of under Crop. Barley. Wheat. Oats. Barley. Waize. Waize. Barley. Waize. Waize. Barley. Waize. Waize. Barley. Waize. Waize. Waize. Waize. Waize. Barley. Waize. W	low.
Data Barley Data Barley Maize	
Bartley. Mair. Other. Maize. Acres. Rye. Acres. Rye. Rice. Buglish. Acres. Rye. Acres. Acr	
Barlley: Malter Malter Malter Malter Other Maize Acres Rye Rye Acres Rye	
POTATORS. POTA	GR
Malze. Polators. Polators. Rye. Rye. Rye. Rye. Rye. Rye. Rye. Rice. Rye. Rye. Rye. Rye. Rye. Rye. Rice. Rye. Rye. Rice. Rye. Rye. Rice. Rye. Rice. Rye. Rice. Rye. Rye. Rice. Rye. R	AIN CROE
Rice. POTATORS. Rice. Pumpkins and Melons. Sweet. Pumpkins and Melons. Sweet. Pumpkins and Melons. Acres. Acres. Acres. Pumpkins and Melons. Acres. Acres	Č.
POTATOES. POTA	
Not specially returned in earlier years. Sweet. Swe	
#Not specially returned in earlier years. Pumpkins and Melons.* Pumpkins and Melons.*	POTATO
*Not specially returned in earlier years. *Read Crushed. *Potal Acres. Bearing. Total Acres. Hay (all Kinds. Acres. Hay (all Kinds. Acres. Bearing. *Not specially returned in earlier years. *Not specially returned in earlier years. *Read Crushed. Acres. Acres. Acres. Bearing. *Potal 10.657 Acres. Acres. Bearing. *Not specially returned in earlier years. *Read Crushed. Acres. Acres. Bearing. *Not specially returned in earlier years. *Read Crushed. Acres. Acres. Bearing. *Read Crushed. Acres. Bearing. *Pineapples. *Read Crushed. Acres. Bearing. Acres. Bearing. *Read 1.30 Acres. Bearing. *Read 1.30 Acres. Bearing. *Read 1.30 Acres. Bearing. *Acres. Bearing. *Read 1.30 Acres. Bearing. *Read 1.30 Acres. Bearing. Acres. Bearing. *Read 1.30 Acres. *Bearing. *Read 1.30 Acre	OES.
*Not specially returned in earlier years: **Not specially returned in earlier years. **Rearing.** **Not specially returned in earlier years. **Rearing.** **Not specially returned in earlier years. **Rearing.** **Rearing.*	nd
Total Acres. Arrowroot	
Acres. Arrowroot Arrowroot Arrowroot	SUGAR
VINES. Lucerne and Green Forage. Diagram Forage. Lucerne and Green Forage. Acres. Bearing. 19,903 1,881 2,167 4,828 Acres. 1744 2,003 5,824 Acres. Bananas. Total Area. 1,724 2,004 5,284 1,130 994 26,576 1,486 2,003 5,802 994 5,581 1,647 2,104 6,498 1,204 1,205	AF
VINES. Lucerne and Green Forage. Diagram Forage. Lucerne and Green Forage. Acres. Bearing. 19,903 1,881 2,167 4,828 Acres. 1744 2,003 5,824 Acres. Bananas. Total Area. 1,724 2,004 5,284 1,130 994 26,576 1,486 2,003 5,802 994 5,581 1,647 2,104 6,498 1,204 1,205	EA I
VINES. Lucerne and Green Forage. Diagram Forage. Lucerne and Green Forage. Acres. Bearing. 19,903 1,881 2,167 4,828 Acres. 1744 2,003 5,824 Acres. Bananas. Total Area. 1,724 2,004 5,284 1,130 994 26,576 1,486 2,003 5,802 994 5,581 1,647 2,104 6,498 1,204 1,205	INDE
VINES. Lucerne and Green Forage. Diagram Forage. Lucerne and Green Forage. Acres. Bearing. 19,903 1,881 2,167 4,828 Acres. 1744 2,003 5,824 Acres. Bananas. Total Area. 1,724 2,004 5,284 1,130 994 26,576 1,486 2,003 5,802 994 5,581 1,647 2,104 6,498 1,204 1,205	R EA
VINES. Lucerne and Green Forage. Diagram Forage. Lucerne and Green Forage. Acres. Bearing. 19,903 1,881 2,167 4,828 Acres. 1744 2,003 5,824 Acres. Bananas. Total Area. 1,724 2,004 5,284 1,130 994 26,576 1,486 2,003 5,802 994 5,581 1,647 2,104 6,498 1,204 1,205	CH CEE.
VINES. Pineapples. Pineapples.	CR
Total Area. Total Area. Total Area.	
Acres. Area. Acres. Bananas. 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	OF CR
ORANG 1,130 1,130 1,130 1,149 1,1493 1,1619 1,781 1,780 1,985 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,950	OP.
ORANG 1.950 1.750 1.850 1.850	
1	ORAN
3.3.5.1.0.6.6 Acres. Total Area. S. 3.3.6.7.8.8.2.4.2.2.6	GES.
10 12 13 13 33 33 1 1	MANG
© 5. Acres. Total Area.	DES.

Acres.

Acres.

Acres

Acres.

Acres.

Acres.

32 75 87 121 121 139 65 91 161 173 161

140 172 189 279 280 282 334

86 157 132 238 278 353 443 516 537 602

3,057 1,169 2,044 2,381 2,384 2,166 4,290 3,873 5,246 4,473

3,878 3,501 3,761 3,587 2,568 1,344 1,867 1,765 1,765

2,328 2,171 2,563 2,099 2,089 1,953

Strawberries.

*Bearing

Total Area

Other Crops.

*Market Gardens

Other Gardens and Orchards.

1898 1898 1899 1900 1901 1901 1902 1903 1903 1904 1906

386,259 409,287 455,645 480,372 507,317 478,121 621,693 577,896 622,987 598,777

Acres.

Table No.

SHOWING the GROSS PRODUCE of PRINCIPAL CROPS Raised in QUEENSLAND—RETURN for TEN YEARS.

QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.

	2,781	562	,729	,482	238	5,000	1,928	2,391	5,874	3,329	shls.	ãуе.	
	772	885	1,638	1,322	1,093	5,222	6,870	9,275	38,133	12,990	Bshls.	Rice.	
	15,830							22,675		18,520		English.	POT
	15,371	14.974	14,026	13,412	7,165	17,128	18,200	19,899	20,069	17,466	Tons.	Sweet.	POTATOES.
-	54,119	37 079	30.970	62,102	6,087	56,297	43,740	38,040	23,370		Tons.	*Pumpkins Melons.	and
	77,381	113 008	25.832	1,500	1,600	:	:	:	50	19,977		Cotton. †	
	1,728,780	1 415 745	1.326.989	823,875	641,927	1,180,091	848,328	1,176,466	1,542,090	804,815	Tons.	Weight of Cane.	SUGAR-CANE.
	184,377	159 799	147.688	91,828	76,626	120,858	92,554	123,289	163,734	97,916	Tons.	Sugar made.	-CANE.
	4,241	4.446	4.094	4,735	1,461	4,069	4,419	4,669	6,116	2,888	Tons.	Arrowroot (Tubers.)
	6,454	10 930	7.125	617	1,818	5,848	4,032	6,551	3,276	5,703	Cwt.	Tobacco (C Leaf).	ured
-	107,445	89 990	132.554	83,632	113,301	130,293	102,134	104,981	56,552	81,614	Lb.	Coffee.	1917)
	94,343	56,000	80.662	136,117	23,181	122,039	78,758	103,409	70,235	94,339	Tons.	Hay (All K	inds).
1	3,201	1 100	1.735	1,273	217	888	1,276	1,554	1,620	1,197	Tons.	Ensilage.	007003
	3,572,570	3 017 743	3.087.835	2,362,520	2,284,404	4,063,109	3,634,949	3,230,627	4,116,218	4,822,991	Lb.	Grapes.) valu
-	65,016	86 996	60.433	38,558	100,852	148,835	132,489	131,045	134,334	207,945	- Gallons.	Wine.	VINES.
	1,343,033	2,509 268	1.976.806	1,112,578	1,160,015	2,313,719	Bunches. 2,321,108	36,301,735	46,547,090	16,494,604	Dozens.	Bananas.	access.
1	601,969							401,692	462,752	351,524	Dozens.	Pineapples	qeauri
	3,199,201	2 335 947	2.819,669	1,150,514	1,191,242	1,880,264	2,041,068	1,420,839	1,527,469	1,628,176	Dozens.	Oranges.	inno
	541,840	910 749	861.592	326,957	257,138	336,925	277,444	191,074	266,444	358,315	Dozens.	Mangoes.	
	227,973	132 992	187.526	159,940	12,714	288,125	401,105	185,870	83,306	44,142	Quarts.	Strawberri	es.
	21,566	17 369	19.162	18,395	9,165	7,495	5,316	Bushels.	60,948	43,401	Doz.	Apples.	
	38,971	27 579	36 330	46,963	40,374	51,342	:	:	:	:	to	* Market Gardens	15016.
	18,585	12 011	14.07	18.64	11,64	26,30	:	:	:	:	80	* Other Ga	

1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1906

1,194,088 1,692,222 6,165 2,436,799 2,149,663 1,137,321 1,108,902

7,855 42,208 520 70,713 15,137 5,858 28,884

107,910 193,538 1,749 382,082 296,446 53,324 115,902

19,234 83,499 1,846 128,475 35,326 8,492 42,381

2,456,647 2,569,118 1,033,329 1,923,623 2,542,766 2,164,674 3,703,374

1899 1897

614,414

100,027

18,416

1,965,598

Bsh 8,3 3,8 2,3 1,9 5,0 6,4 1,7

Bshls. 1,009,293 607,012

Bshls. 31,496 4,047 10,712

Bshls.

Your.

Oats.

Barley.

GRAIN CROPS

Malt-ing.*

Other

Maize.

Ry

Table No. X.

	++	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899 .	1898.	1897.			Year.		***
	14.20	9.68	9.53	. 14.24	. 17.65	3.28	. 19.40	. 15.06	11.70	13·13	16.86	Bushels.	Wheat.			
	20.08	23.37	10.99	23.54	25.18	6.67	27.50	3 20.40	15.00	8 14.93	3 17.17	ls. Bushels.	ut. Oats			
* Not si	19-74	17:31	11.42	19.27	3 22.81	10.73	28.39) 17.12	16.64	3 13.78	7	ls. Bushels.	*Malting.			
Not specially returned in earlier years	19.33	22.25	15.99	17.62	20.95	6.91) 16.84	2 15.62	12.59	8.02	24.00	ls. Bushels.	Other.	Barley.	GRAIN CROPS	
eturned i	21.97	26.49	19.03	21.34	14.45	11.49	21.96	19.20	17.79	21.90	25.55		Maize.		ROPS,	AV
n earlier	18.70	22.80	9.37	11.45	20.58	10.82	20.33	12.77	12.08	12.96	17.72	ls. Bushe	e. Rye.			VERAGE
years.	34.84	32.17	26.82	27.30	26.98	28.76	25.47	25.35	29.08	6 44.19	29.19	Bushels, Bushels, Bushels	Rice.	datig		
	2.18	1.97	1.58	1.97	2.62	1.12	2.25	1.81	2.11	2.06	2.26	ls. Tons.	English.		PO	PRODUCE
	5.07	4.69	4.64	4.70	4.39	3.88	5.05	5.04	5.08	5.43	4.88	Tons.	Sweet.		POTATOES.	EPER
† Ung	3.52	4.34	3.50	3.44	3.30	2.37	3.90	3.07	3.74	3.07	:	Tons.	*Pumpkin	ns & M	elons.	ACRE
† Unginned.	437	561	661	861	750	200	:	:	:	50	416	Lb.	† Cotton.	E 2,		E OF
	14.83	17.61	14.73	16.04	13.65	10.86	15.10	11.68	14.81	18.72	12.30	Tons.	Tons of (re	su	PRINCIPAL
++	1.59	1.88	1.59	1.78	1.52	1.30	1.55	1.28	1.55	1.99	1.50	Tons.	Tons of Sper Ac	re	SUGAR.	
Average	10.09	10.79	11.31	9.37	13.04	4.94	10.20	11.02	10.83	13.44	7.39	Tons.	Arrowroo (Tube	ot rs).		CROPS
r twenty	7.68	9.69	10.96	9.09	0.80	2.52	7.61	6.06	8.79	5.31	7.55	Cwt.	Tobacco (Cured	Leaf).	IN QU
years (or	378	497	350	454	265	361	352	361	470	284	453	Lb.	Coffee.	egatiķa		EENS
since sta	1.79	1.46	1.52	1.65	1.74	1.16	1.94	1.85	1.75	1.99	1.96	Tons.	Hay (All	Kinds)).	LAND
for twenty years (or since statistics have been collected).	2,243	1,998	1,758	1,875	1,590	1,755	2,403	2,096	1,850	2,383	2,564	Lb.	Grapes.			QUEENSLAND-RETURN
n collected).	304	260	405	296	169	220	401	Bunches. 373	6,257	8,843	3,416	Doz.	Bananas.			N FOR TEN
.89	378	313	275	255	228	237	353	452	404	410	387	Doz.	Pineapple	S.		
	1,101	1,641	1,263	1,575	711	571	969	998	§611	§672	§741	Doz.	Oranges.			YEARS.
§ On 1	1,652	2,150	3,087	2,951	1,229	670	1,037	795	\$780	§1,245	§1,525	Doz.	Mangoes.			
On total area.	1,529	1,416	799	1,165	1,758	196	2,073	3,315	2,136	1,111	1,379	Quarts.	Strawber	ries.		
2.	59	65	62	68	66	48	44	లు	Bushels §25	§388	§505	Doz.	Apples.			
	19	20	18	17	18	19	22		:	:	:	89	* Market	Garde	ns.	
	9	10	00	00	10	9	10		:	:	:	to	* Gardens Orcha	and rds.		

Table No. XI.

Total Produce	Other Districts	Maranoa	Downs	Moreton	Burnett and Wide Bay	Port Curtis	Edgecumbe	Rockingham		Total Area	Other Districts	Maranoa	Downs	Moreton	Burnett and Wide Bay	Port Curtis	Edgecumbe	Rockingham		DIVISION.	
:	:	:	:	:	3ay	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	ау	:	:	:		Almonda	
ω	:	:	3 2	:	:	:	:	=	Bushels.	12	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Almonds.	
21,566	:	:	20,002	1,196	216	:	:	152	Bushels.	602	:	:	564	30	4	:	:	₩	Acres.	Apples.	
2,891	:	19	2,699	137	36	:	:	:	Bushels.	56	13:3	Н	\$	6	1	:	:	:	Acres.	Apricots.	m'e
571	:	:	571	:	:	:	:	:	Bushels.	22	:	:	22	:	:	:	:	-:	Acres.	Cherries.	00'4
9,115	8,715	:	:	:	:	:	:	400	Dozens.	12	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	_	Acres.	Cocoanuts.	90'9
1,561	:	:	:	1,388	113	40	20	: "	Bushels.	35	3:	:	:	29	ಎ	2	_	:	Acres.	Custard Apples.	
923	:	:	798	125	:	:	:	:	Bushels.	10	1	:	7	co	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Figs.	
9,877	:	:	:	9,877	:	:	:	:	Quarts.	13	:	:		13	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Gooseberries (Cape).	
7 29,501	4,199	:	5,794	7 15,748	700	830	:	2,230	Dozens.	39	ω	:	10	17	12	12	:	OT	Acres.	Lemons.	10
1 541,840	9 101,097	:	:	8 75,523	0 10,622	0 18,474	211,090	0 125,034	Dozens.	344	24	:	:	89	64	30	87	50	Acres.	Mangoes.	OTHER 1
0 4,40	:	:	:	3,96	169	:	ō ::	4 266	Bushels.	26		:	:	24	1	:	:		Acres.	Passion Fruit.	FRUITS.
4,400 4671	:	:	:	3,965 1935		. 682	. 960	6 1094	Dozens.	225	:	:	:	7	:	10	4	4	Acres.	Pawpaw.	•
1 31,265	6.	ಎ	12,925	5 14,200	2,408				Bushels.	412	7	7	244	122	20	OT	ಎ		Acres.	Peaches.	
65 2,220	680	371	25 1,656	00 564	80	211	119	351	Bushels.	2 40	7	::	38	2	:	.:	:	:	Acres.	Pears.	20007
1,129	:	:	20	1.095	14	:	:	:	Bushels.	15	:	:	1	13	П.	:	:	:	Acres.	Persimmons.	
9,629	po s	16	5,191	3,753	642	27	:	:	Bushels.	217		2	142	60	11	2	:	:	Acres.	Plums.	
569	:	:	569	:	:	:	:	:	Bushels.	00	:	:	00	:	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Quinces.	
227,973	:	:	460	222,888	4,625	:	:	:	Quarts.	161	:	:	1	148	12	:	:	:	Acres.	Strawberries.	
347	:	:	287	60	:	:	:	• :	Bushels.	7	:	:	6	1	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Nectarines.	
9,179	:	:	830	7,918	295	104	:	32	Bushels.	105	:	:	11	84	Ot	4	:	_	Acres.	Beans.	
204,401	20,095	466	41,711	112,185	7,856	11,465	4,182	6,441	Dozens.	450	57	.00	91	222	17	31	20	22	Acres.	Cabbages and Cauliflowers.	1.46
		6 :	1 7,670	5 49,201	6 ::	5 420	2 34,180	1 1,370	Dozens.	8 224	4,811	:	1 4	2 142	7	3	0 70	3	Acres.	Cucumbers.	OTHER
93,481 6,168	640 127	131	70 5,433	01 225	252	20	::	70	Cwt.	88	2	2	₽ 70	8	4	:	::	:	Acres.	Onions.	
6,297	:	:	385	5,574	296	42	:	:	Bushels.	95	:	:		7		178	:	:	Acres.	Peas.	VEGETABLES
7 61,977	377	:	5 7,715	4 22,323		2 342	30,949	254	Bushels.				9	76 25	00	12	15	2,4	Acres.	Tomatoes.	ES.
77 886	77 13	:	15 52	23 704	17 68	12 36	19 2	54 11	Tons.	462 158	6 5	:	52 8	233 117	1 9	6 15	159 1	υτ ω	Acres.	Turnips.	813 111 218
94	94	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Tons.	95	95	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Yams.	000 701
165,992	:	1,500	15,036	149,456	:	:	:	:	Lb.	269	10	~	27	234	:	:		:	Acres.	Broom Millet.	100 005
2 508,716	:	0 1,120	6 507,596	6	:	:	:	:	Lb.	35	:	00	-	:	:		:	:	Acres.	Canary Seed.	
i	:	20	96	:		:	:		Tons.	× 949		1 ::	948		:				Acres.	Cassava, Manioc, or Tapioca	ОТН
10 131	:	:	. 30	45	. 56	:	:	10	Bushels.	1 1	:						:	- :	Acres.	(Tubers).	ER MI
1 11231			0 11051			:			Bushels.	6 182 ×		:	2 180	ಲು					Acres.	Grass Seed.	SCELI
		i i	airi	180 9					Tons.	1				00		•	:		Acres.	A Zone y	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CROPS
1,089 7	:	:	21 1	945	95	28	:	:	LUIII.	98	:		ಲ	87	01	ಀ	:	:	Acres.	Mangel-Wurzel.	US CR
71,410	31,970	:	17,380	8,960	4,500	1,950	:	6,650	Lb.	59	30	: ((())	15	w	ಏ	22	:	6	Acres.	Pea Nuts.	OPS.
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	Lb.	67	120	:	:	4	50	ಬ	00	:	Acres.	Sisal Hemp and Ramie.	
24,643	:	:	24,643	:	:	:	:	:	Lb.	201	:	:	201		:	:	:	**	Acres.	Lucerne Seed.	

Table No. XII.

RETURN showing the Total Extent of Land Cultivated for Hay, together with the Yield of Hay, and the Average Yield per Acre in each of the several Petty Sessions Districts of the State during the Year 1906.

HAY.

PETTY S	ESSION	s DIS	PRICTS	Wh	eat.	0:	ats.	Luc	erne.	Otl	ier.	Total.		
	ESSION	3 1/13.	TRICIS.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	
Allora				875	879	414	398	4,073	3,235	20	18	5,382	4,53	
Beaudesert				9	17	112	268	571	2,580	23	54	715	2,91	
Bundaberg				 3	3	173	250	366	1,365	20	33	562	1,65	
Clifton			• • • •	 1,060	952	736	775	6,346	5,904	164	145	8,306	7,77	
) 11				 234	337	58	89	915	778	3	4	1,210	1,20	
Dugandan										84	184	965	2,16	
7-1-				 3	5	60	117	818	1,859		218	863	2,10 $2,17$	
Y - LL				 21	32	120	258	621	1,664	101			10,09	
				 189	333	389	695	3,429	8,305	443	764	4,450	1,68	
ympie				 11	18	694	1,130	145	498	29	35	879		
Iarrisville				 7	11	326	516	1,085	1,886	276	454	1,694	2,86	
Highfields			,	 501	635	157	165	1,080	1,608	12	17	1,750	2,42	
pswich				 3	5	136	. 284	358	868	31	53	528	1,21	
Killarney				 17	36	17	17	1,170	1,778			1,204	1,83	
Laidley				 39	. 59	103	173	2,824	6,644	99	175	3,065	7,05	
Redcliffe				 19	20	311	499	200	785	46	90	576	1,39	
Rockhampton				 51	48	770	875	452	755	174	282	1,447	1,960	
Roma				 939	826	11	22	19	20	10	12	979	880	
Rosewood				 12	28	227	490	1.097	2,473	215	474	1,551	3,468	
South Brisbane				 		342	589	193	728	47	77	582	1,394	
oowoomba				 2,366	2,672	1,344	1,794	11,443	10,506	188	407	15,341	15,379	
Varwick				 654	570	346	373	4.800	7,446	11	20	5,811	8,409	
All other Distr				 1,651	1,897	2,414	4,369	2,173	4,923	400	690	6,638	11,879	
in outer Distr	icis			 1,001	1,091	2,414	4,509	2,113	4,920	400	(,90	0,000	11,010	
			(1906	8,664	9,383	9,260	14 140	44,178	66,608	2,396	4,206	64,498	94,343	
Grand	Total	for	1905	 2,856			14,146			1,559	2,534	37,425	56,829	
			(1905)	 4,000	2,295	4,446	4,983	28,564	47,017	1,559	4,004	31,420	00,020	
Tu	crease	in 1	906	 5,808	7,088	4,818	9,163	15,614	19,591	837	1,672	27,073	37,514	
			906	,	,	,	,				,			
D.	or cast	111 1		 							•••		•••	
A	. 11			1101010	•0						0		10	
Average Y	reld p	er Ac	ere	 1.	08	1.5	3	1:5	51	1.7	6	1.	46	

Table No. XIII.

RETURN showing the Total Extent of Land Cultivated for Green Crops in each of the several Petty Sessions
DISTRICTS of the State during the Year 1906.

	D	ETTY SES	SCIONS	DISTRICT	The		GREEN CROPS.											
		EIII SES		DISTRIC	15.		Wheat.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Other.	Total of al Kinds.							
							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.							
llora							 1,275	306	2,077	1,339	4,997							
eaudesert							 56	145	457	373 579 424 646 637	1,031							
risbane							 3	191	268		1,041							
lifton							 903	189	2,542		4,058							
alby							 626		963		2,235							
ugandan							 92	100	328		1,157							
atton							 453	208	812	1,926	3,399							
arrisville							 72	208	594	435	1,309							
ighfields							 167	21	505	383	1,076							
oswich							 45	194	646	591	1,476							
illarney							 275		813	23	1,111							
aidley							 278	178	557	796	1,809							
arburg							 51	370	433	1,318	2.172							
csewood							 131	284	987	1,162	2,172 2,564							
oowoomb	a					,	 940	714	7,282	2,901	11,837							
Varwick _							 215	82	604	1,030	1,931							
ll other I	Distric	ts					 444	1,180	2,029	3,657	7,310							
Gı	and I	Cotal fo	r { 19	06 05			 6,026 15,287	4,370	21,897	18,220	50,513							
			(10				 19,401	4,733	22,870	23,293	66,183							
	Incr	ease in	1906															
		rease in					 9,261	363	973	5,073	15,670							

Table No. XIV.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1906.

Division.				GRAIN CR	OPS.			POTATOES.		Sugar- cane (to	Cotton.	Arrow-root	Tobacco (Dried	Coffee.	Pump- kins	Hay of all	Grapes.	Bananas.	Pine-		
DIVIOIOII.		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley, Malting.	Barley, Other.	Maize.	Rice.	Rye.	English.	Sweet.	Acres Crushed)			Leaf.)		and Melons.	Kinds.	orașe.	Dunitation	apples.	
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Tons.	Cwt.	L b.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Bunches.	Dozen.	Dozen.
Rockingham						33.74	34.00		2.15	5.34	16.41	395	11.48	4.50	356	4.46	2.34	540	267	358	777
Edgecumbe						17.64	40.00		2.45	4.01	16.88				1,028	2.20	1.07	1,546	68	173	132
Port Curtis			40.00	2.00		24.37	8.00	20.00	2.15	3.71	15.24	1,282			55	3.47	1.39	987	103	165	974
Burnett and Wide Bay		11.58	30.05	20.00	10.00	28.13		22.89	2:15	4.27	19.20				435	3.88	2.16	1,634	177	401	1,629
Moreton		15.90	23.86	23.53	31.18	26.57	32.00	39.00	1.97	5.18	17.67	690	10.74	9.57	645	5.01	2.28	2,164	285	312	1,981
Downs		12.00	23.13	17.28	22.19	25.16		15.75	1.74	5.75		244		9.74		3.68	1.07	2,551			1,322
Maranoa		4.21	17.00	8.00	13.00	8.38			1.52	1.00						2.69	0.93	1,292		٠	865
Other Districts		5.85		10.00	8.00	15.33	29.11		1.67	1.96		90				2.84	1.13	2,769	149	152	1,565
TOTAL AVERAGE YIELD FOR 1906		9.68	23.37	17:31	22.25	26.49	32.17	22.80	1.97	4.69	17.61	561	10.79	9.69	497	4.34	1.46	1,998	260	313	1,641
,, ,, ,, 1905		9.53	10.99	11.42	15.99	19.03	26.82	9.37	1.58	4.64	14.73	661	11.31	10.96	350	3.20	1.52	1,758	405	275	1,263

By Authority: George Arthur Vaughan, Government Printer, William street, Brisbane.